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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Vol. I.

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1867.

No. 22

ODE TO CANADA.

Canada, faithful! Canada fair!
Canada, beautiful, blooming and rare!
Canada, happiest land of the earth!
Hail to thee, Canada! land of my birth!
Land of fair freedom, where bought not and sold,
Are sinews and sorrows, for silver and gold!
Land of broad lakes, sweet valleys and plains!
Land where justice for rich and poor reigns!
Land of tall forests, famed rivers and rills!
Land of fair meadows; bold mountains and hills!
Land where a man is a man, though he toil!
Land where the tiller is lord of the soil!
Land where a people are happy and free—
Where is the land that is like unto thee?
Thou hast for the stranger that seeketh thy shore
A smile, and a cheer, and a welcome in store;
The needy, relief; and the weary, repose;
A home for thy friends; and a grave for thy foes.
Thy nobles are those whose riches in store
Is the wealth of the soul, and the heart's hidden love;
They cringe to no master, they bow to no lord,
Save Heaven's, each night and each morning adorned.
Land of swift rivers, sweet-gliding along!
Land of my pride, and land of my song!
Canada, prosperous! Canada, true!
Canada loyal, and virtuous, too!
Canada, happiest land of the earth!
Hail thee, forever, sweet land of my birth!

GUNNERY:

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY CAPT. BRANCKER, R.A.,
BEFORE THE MONTREAL DRILL ASSOCIATION.

WAR has been considered as a science from the earliest ages, and the ingenuity of the talented has ever been taxed to render it as perfect as possible. It is true that "man's earliest weapons were fingers, teeth and nails, and stones, and fragments from the branching woods;" but these soon gave way to others more calculated to decide unequal and protracted contests. The bow, the sling, the javelin, the spear, the sword, and the axe were among the earliest weapons used. The inhabitants of the Balearic Islands were famous for their proficiency in the use of the sling. The Greeks and Persians, in addition to these arms, used chariots armed with scythes. The Roman armament differed but little from the Greek; the early Saxon was very similar, as was also that of the Norman. To the last

is awarded the invention of the crossbow; and it is also asserted that they invented a species of field artillery, from which they were in the habit of firing stones and darts, and arrows headed with a combustible matter to set fire to shipping.

The artillery proper of the ancients, as we may term the engines they used for projecting masses of stone and such like material, reached to wonderful perfection, and the velocity with which they threw their missiles is only surpassed by the power of projection of the more portable and simply constructed artillery of our own day. Great doubts exist as to by whom or at what period gunpowder was invented. However, it may be taken for granted that guns fired by its agency were first used at the beginning of the fourteenth century. We should, however, greatly err were we to suppose that gunpowder, on its introduction, immediately superseded all other kinds of military engines. Far from it; it formed almost only a nominal portion of the artilleryman's resources, and would seem for some time after to have possessed far more of a moral than a physical effect. Its ingredients were scarce and very costly, and were sparingly used, and only mixed when required for immediate use. The difficulty, however, of managing such engines as I have before alluded to soon turned the attention of engineers towards improving gunnery, the simplicity of which promised great results, and its novelty and mysterious action possibly gave it an additional interest in their eyes. The crazy construction of the early guns made it necessary to load them with the weakest powder. The most serviceable seem to have been those made of iron bars soldered together and bound by hoops, or of sheet iron rolled and similarly secured. They mostly were breech-loaders, varying in size, shape and material, according to the fancy of their inventors, who were of course ignorant of any of those laws which governed later on. The difficulty of adapting the breech-loading system—a difficulty still experienced now-a-days to the heavier calibres—no doubt originated the plan of mounting several tubes in one frame. The projectiles equalled in variety the guns that propelled them. Darts, arrows and bolts, bullets of stone, iron, bronze and lead, fire-balls, cases of shot and stones were among their number. Artillery thus equipped proved at first cumbrous and unwieldy, while the frequent bursting of the guns made it dangerous to those who fired them; consequently it exercised but a very limited influence in war. During the century subsequent to its invention, but little result in-

deed could ensue from dragging pieces into position which, owing to their weight, had to remain stationary during an action, and frequently were discharged but once, and that only when the enemy was foolish enough to cross their narrow line of fire. In sieges, the defenders were certainly able to shatter the light works of the besiegers, but the projectiles of the latter, owing to the weakness of the powder that propelled them, made little or no impression on their walls, which seem to have been more shaken by the recoil of the guns mounted on them than by the fire of those brought against them.

Although the casting of ordnance and fortification made wonderful progress towards the middle of the sixteenth century, field artillery still remained very useless, and armies did not care to encumber themselves with material which a general want of roads rendered a decided obstruction to their movements. In the seventeenth century, however, Gustavus Adolphus introduced some really serviceable field guns, made of leather and coiled rope over a cylinder of copper. These were lighter than what had been before used. He seemed the first to appreciate the power gained by rendering field artillery mobile and using it in masses. The concentration of a superior force on a decisive point of battle has been the object aimed at by all generals from Epaminondas at Leactra until the present day. Gustavus Adolphus saw the superiority of artillery to all other arms. For this purpose his example was followed by Marlborough at Malplaquet. On the memorable day at Wagram, when fortune seemed about to forsake the French, one hundred pieces, launched forward by Napoleon in close column of batteries, deployed into line, and opened a most irresistible fire at their enemies. Indeed, this tactic has been again illustrated by Napoleon III. on the fields of Solferino and Magenta, and will be followed no doubt, whenever practicable, by all generals for the future. In 1740 a curious experiment was made at St. Petersburg with guns cut out of solid ice, which were fired several times without bursting with balls of the same substance. Here is a lesson for Canada.

At the conclusion of the Seven Years War we find Gribeauval commencing that new system which has been followed by modern artillerists. He separated field from siege artillery, decreased the number of calibres, established uniformity in carriages, introduced iron axletrees, higher limbers, cartridges, elevating screws and tangent scales. But the whole system of ordnance is now undergoing a second revolution, in consequence of the rifled guns, with their elon-

gated projectiles, and this is no less complete than was the change consequent on the gradual substitution of cannon for the old engines of war.

I must apologise for thus suddenly passing from the first introduction of gunpowder to that of rifled ordnance, but to follow the early cumbersome weapons through all the various shapes they have assumed until they arrived at their present state, my time will not admit of. It was very gradual. In proportion, however, as real science advanced, the truth came more and more to be established, that a piece of ordnance cannot be too simple, and the continual improvements in carriages, modes of draft, and driving aimed at, combining mobility with efficiency of fire. Artillery has already played an important part in many a battle field. Napoleon the Great, relied much on this arm. In our own time, the Crimean and Italian campaigns, the siege of Duppel, and the gigantic operations in America, all bear witness that it is now universally acknowledged as the principal arm of offence and defence.

The Battery is the tactical unit of modern artillery. All division of artillery into brigades or regiments is only for the interior economy of the corps, and when we come to talk of armies on the march, or on the field of battle, their artillery is estimated by the number of its guns. Thus we say, that at Waterloo we had 156 guns, and the French 246. This unit, however, is one of unequal strength; its number of men and horses, and its equipment of guns and wagons varies according to the service it is intended for, and here may be remarked a difference that exists between artillery and the other arms, viz. that whereas, cavalry and infantry may, by superior and dashing bravery, make up to some extent for inferior and faulty organization, artillery, however skilfully handled, cannot render efficient service, unless well equipped and armed. Again, the armament of artillery must always be much, very much more complicated than that of the other arms, and this arises from the impossibility of one gun being adapted for all purposes of warfare. By adopting a heavy gun generally, we render our field artillery useless, and by adopting a light gun, as a universal weapon, we render our ships and garrisons defenceless, and our armies incapable of taking fortified places. Artillery is therefore, armed with guns differing in calibres, weight, size and shape, requiring a variety of carriages and projectiles to enable them to perform the duties expected of them. But for all that, a greater simplicity is wanted in our armaments. We have, at this moment, 40 different calibres of guns; we use 15 different kinds of fuzes; we fire 19 different kinds of projectiles, and our guns are mounted on 13 different kinds of carriages. As rifled ordnance replaces smooth-bored we shall, no doubt, have less variety; but, so far, the vaunted simplicity that was to be introduced on its adoption is a myth, for we have been given breech-loading in addition to muzzle-loading; and have five kinds of rifling to bother us. Thus you will see that it is necessary for an artilleryman to be intimately acquainted with the relations of these different branches to one another.

Four materials are generally used in the construction of modern ordnance.

1st, Cast iron; 2nd, bronze; 3rd, wrought iron; 4th, steel. The properties required in a metal cannon are elasticity, toughness, and hardness; and it is also important that the material be manufactured with certainty as well as that the mode of construction be not too costly.

Cast-iron is used for smooth-bored guns, it is not strong enough for rifled guns, un-

less they are fired with very small charges. The Americans have of late greatly improved cast iron ordnance by selecting the most suitable ores, and taking measures to render uniform the contractions of the different portions of the metal in cooling.

Bronze has been used for the construction of the lighter description of ordnance, but it is costly and too soft for bores of rifled guns.

Wrought-iron is an excellent material in most respects for ordnance: it is exceedingly tough, and although not so hard as cast-iron or steel, it is not so liable to snap, and will withstand a greater moving or percussive force. It is this material we use for all our heavy rifled guns.

Cast steel is well adapted for the bores of guns; but the great cost of the metal and its tendency to fly into a number of destructive pieces render it less suitable for the exterior of guns. By hoopng steel with wrought-iron the endurance of the former is much increased, and rendered less liable to destruction.

The steel used for the bores of our heavy guns is tempered in oil, by which means it is rendered both harder and tougher.

There are three methods of constructing ordnance, namely: casting, forming from a solid forging, and building up.

There is little doubt that by casting a gun in one mass much time and expense is saved, many difficulties experienced in making guns in parts avoided; but, as yet, no material has been found of sufficient strength, combined with uniformity in quality, which will bear the strain of large charges of powder, when cast into guns.

The forming guns out of one solid forging has only been attended with success in very small calibres, and is almost universally condemned.

The building up is much advocated in England, and much experience has been gained in it of late years. It is upon this principle that our rifled guns are made. It has its advantages and disadvantages. Among the 1st are that the different pieces being small their soundness may be depended upon; the gun need not be made of the same material throughout, but different materials may be placed at the parts where their peculiar properties are most required; and we can so place our metal that their fibre will run in a direction most calculated to resist the strains they are subjected to; and lastly, the thickness of metal can be made of different layers, each layer having a regulated tension, and thus taking its due share of strain. Every gun when fired is subjected to two strains from the force of the gunpowder. The tangential strain tending to rend it lengthwise, and the longitudinal tending to blow the breech out. Sir Wm. Armstrong built his gun on a plan to meet these two strains. He disposed the bite of the metal round the bore by coiling, so as to resist the tangential strain, the welds at the same time running in the direction of the least strain as regards their separation; his breech-piece, supporting the bottom of the bore, has its fibre running lengthways, so as to resist longitudinal, and all his coils are shrunk on, so that the exterior of the gun takes its due share of the strains, even where it is thickest. Many improvements have been made; but, Sir W. A.'s plan is the basis of all our built-up guns.

As regards the natures of ordnance, every one, doubtless, is aware, that there are four kinds.

1st, Carronades; 2nd, Howitzers; 3rd, Mortars; 4th, Guns. Carronades derive their names from the Carron factory, where they were first cast in 1779. They are light

guns without trunnions, and are attached to their carriages by means of a loop underneath. They were principally used in the navy, and were constructed, by reducing windage and charges, to throw heavy projectiles at short ranges. From the effect this had in the old bull dog style of fighting, when ships came close along side each other, the carronade was termed the "smasher." They are now nearly obsolete; a few, however, remain in our service, and are mounted in casemates and retired flanks of works.

Howitzers resemble guns in form, but are much shorter and lighter in proportion to their calibres, and are consequently fired with smaller charges. Shell and case are fired from them, but not solid shot. They were introduced to fire shell at low angles, and have constantly been found most useful in the field and siege operations during the wars of the last and present centuries. These pieces have the gomer chamber; of these there are two classes: iron and brass. Of the iron we have the 8 inch and 10 inch howitzer; of brass howitzer 32-pounder, 24 pounder, 12 pounder, and 4½ inch.

Mortars are short pieces of ordnance that throw shell at high angles, generally 45°, the charge varying with the range required, they are of cast-iron and bronze, and distinguished by their calibres. Of cast-iron we have 13-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch land service, and 13-inch and 10-inch sea service for gun-boats principally. These mortars are found most effective in the bombardment of towns, &c., their shell possessing great penetration from their almost perpendicular descent; also, the large flame liberated from them will frequently ignite any combustible near which they fell. Of bronze mortars we have two kinds—5½ inch, or Royal 1½ cwt., 4½ inch, or corhorn ¾ cwt. These are very useful in the attack of entrenched posts, as from their lightness they can be conveyed in countries where guns cannot move. In India for instance, they have been found very effective in the attack of hill forts, &c., they are also used in advanced trenches or by the besieged to annoy the working parties of the besiegers. Mortars are mounted on what are termed beds, those for the heavy land service are of iron, and for the others of wood. Guns are the nature of ordnance most familiar to every one; and of these we have a great variety. I will class them under the two heads of smooth-bored and rifled guns. Smooth-bored may again, according to the material of which they are made, be classed under three heads: 1st, cast-iron; 2nd, bronze; 3rd, wrought-iron. Those of cast-iron are the most numerous, and embrace all the old garrison, siege and part of the position guns in the service, before building up and rifled ordnance were known; we have of this class the following calibres: 10 inch, 8 inch, 68-pounder, 50-pounder, 42 pounder, 32-pounder, 24-pounder, 18-pounder, 12-pounder, 9-pounder, and 6-pounder. Of most of these calibres we have more than one kind of gun. Of 32-pounder we have 13 guns varying in weight; the 50 and 42 pounders are nearly obsolete; and 12, 9 and 6-pounders are now only found in very few of our stations, and were found, I believe, are only used for saluting, so we shall soon, I hope, have only 68, 32, 24, 18-pounders and 10 and 8-inch. 10 and 8-inch guns are what are termed 'shell-guns,' that is to say, they are only intended for firing shell; and are consequently not so heavy as shot-guns of same calibre, and since their introduction 8 and 10 inch howitzers are fast going into disuse. These pieces have the gomer-chamber as they are fired, with comparatively small charges. Of bronze guns we have 12, 9, 6 and 3-pounders. The 12-pounder was

position gun; 9, 6 and 3-pounders were associated with the trap howitzer, before enumerated in our field batteries, but since the introduction of our rifled field ordnance they are only found in our batteries in India, and the depots of instruction at home. Of wrought iron smooth bore we have two kinds—the 150-pounder of 240 cwt., and the 100-pounder of 125 cwt. These are made on the built-up plan, and are intended for our naval service, and will be provided with steel shell and Palliser chilled projectiles, for firing against iron-clads.

Rifled ordnance may be looked upon as modern artillery, "par excellence." Very great irregularities occur in the paths of projectiles fired from smooth-bored guns; in fact, if the same gun is fired several times with a like weight projectile, and the same quantity and quality of powder, there will still be a great difference in the distance these shots range—some of them falling to the right and some to the left of the object aimed at. In consequence of this much trouble and expense has been incurred to trace the cause of the inaccuracies, and to find a remedy for them. Three reasons exist for these: 1st, windage; 2nd, eccentricity of figure of projectile; 3rd, imperfection of figure and roughness or unevenness of surface. That is to say, in order to enable us to load a smooth-bored gun, we are obliged to allow a certain difference between the diameter of our projectile and that of the bore of our gun, in consequence of which a space intervenes between the top of the shot, when home, and top of the bore. The gas from our powder partly escapes through this, and is wasted, consequently acts with less power on the shot, and its range is diminished accordingly. Again the shot is loose in the bore, and the powder acting on its upper part drives it against the bottom of the bore, causing it to rebound and strike the top again some way down, and so on until it leaves it in an accidental direction with a rotary motion and depending chiefly on last impact. Again, all shot, owing to the want of uniformity in casting, are more or less eccentric, consequently one-half is heavier than the other, and the shot incline towards the heavier one; also, they are never quite round, their surfaces rough, which causes them to strike the air unevenly, and deviate from their true path. It has then been ascertained that by giving a projectile, a rotary motion around its longer axis sufficiently sharp to overcome these accidental ones, the accuracy required will be obtained, and this is the object of rifling guns. Now three methods have been adopted to get this rotary motion.

1st, by mechanical means inside the bore; 2nd, by the action of the gas of the powder on the shot in the bore; 3rd, by the pressure of the air on the projectile after it has left the bore. The 2nd and 3rd plans have not given any very satisfactory results; the rotary motion is here obtained by having wings or spiral grooves on the projectile. The 1st plan consists in cutting spiral grooves down the bore of our guns, varying in number, depth and turn, according to the system they belong to, into this one projectile, is either forced, or by having buttons or studs on, it slides along these, and thus issues from the bore rotating more or less sharply around an axis coincident with the line of fire. The introduction of rifled guns was immediately followed by that of elongated projectiles, which have many advantages.

The exact form of projectile cannot be said to have been decided upon: but the cylindrical conoidal, or cylindrical with conical head is the one that has been mostly adopted, modified to suit the particular system of rifling for which it is intended. The base is usually flat, but propositions have been made to taper it off, under the idea that such form would increase its range. The "ogival pointed" ones, I think, are those which are best suited for firing against armour plate.

Let us glance at the different systems of rifling that have been brought forward: these are comprehended under the following four classes:

1st—Muzzle loading or breech-loading guns, with projectile filling the peculiar form of bore; 2nd—Musket-loading gun, with projectiles with soft metal studs or ribs to fit the grooves; 3rd—Musket-loading gun, with projectiles having soft metal coating or envelope, which is expanded by the gas in the bore; 4th—Breech-loading gun, with projectiles having soft metal coatings larger than bore. Of the first class the one most familiar to us is Whitworth's hexagonal bore, with its projectile tunnel to fit it. The French Shunt gun belongs to the 2nd class, as do our heavier muzzle-loaders. Bashly Britten's system is an instance of the 3rd class. This gun has five shallow grooves, and the projectile is expanding, being made of iron, but having a lead envelope and a wooden sabot. The shells loads easily, being less in diameter than the bore; but when the gun is fired the gas drives the sabot against the envelope, and expands the lead into the grooves, so that the shot acquires a rotatory motion. To the fourth-class belong our breech loading poly grooves, the original Armstrong guns, these have their projectiles covered, except the nose, with lead and antimony, their diameters being slightly larger than the bore of the gun, from which they are fired, and are forced through the grooves by the charge of powder. We have then in the Royal Artillery two different classes of rifled guns and five varieties of rifling. Of the fourth-class we have the following calibres with breech-screws, 7-inch 40-pounder, 20-pounder, 12-pounder, 9-pounder, 6 pounder, and 6½-pounder and 50-pounder on the wedge principle. All our muzzle-loaders are of the 2nd class: of these we have: 1st—A 64 pounder of 64 cwt. rifled, on the shunt principle. then a 13-inch or 600-pounder, 23 tons, also on the shunt principle; a 9-inch, 12 tons, on the Whitworth increase, 6 grooves, 1.10-inch tv c. 45 calibre: 8-inch, 9 tons, on the Woolwich uniform and Whitworth increase; 7-inch, 7 tons Woolwich uniform, 3 grooves, 1-inch 35; 7-inch, 6.5 ton Woolwich uniform, 3 grooves, 1-inch 35.

The charges for rifled ordnance are much less than those of smooth-bores, carrying projectiles of equal weight. It must, however, be remembered that the smaller charge has a greater proportional effect, for rifled guns have little or no windage, and there is, therefore, hardly any escape of gas; besides, greater force being required to compress a projectile into the grooves, time is most probably allowed for the conversion of the whole of the charge into gas, before motion is communicated to the projectiles; the powder for rifled ordnance ought to be of a more gradual and slower nature, in order to allow the projectile time to take the rifling during its passage through the bore, a too impulsive, or the same powder as used for smooth-bores, would cause it to strip and pass out of the bore rotating uncertainly. Gun cotton is for that reason not applicable to rifled ordnance.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN KINGSTON.

A correspondent sends us the following report of the proceedings in the "old capital," clipped from the "Whig":—

"The natal day of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria was celebrated on Friday in a becoming manner in Kingston. The obstinate rain greatly marred the success of the military display, for it rained at intervals from early morning until the afternoon, when the weather cleared up and became fine. But taken altogether a deal of spirit was shewn in the celebration, which, under the circumstances, was creditable to the city. The Royal Standard was hoisted at Fort Henry, at Fort Frederick, and on one of the flag staffs at the City Hall. The gunboat 'Heron,' lying at the Dockyard, was decked with flags from hull to masts; spunting was crowded on in every available space. Jack Tar is never behind his neighbors in making a bold display of his loyalty and respect for his Sovereign. The gunboat had a more than gay appearance. The Volunteers of the 14th Battalion mustered in good numbers at the drill shed at half-past nine o'clock, and were regularly inspected by Lt.-Col. Jarvis, Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia, previous to marching to the parade ground. Col. Jarvis expressed himself pleased with the attendance, dress and appearance of the Volunteers. The Portsmouth Company of Infantry also marched to the shed, and were inspected. The Kingston Cadet Corps, composed of the pupils attending the Kingston Grammar School, were also present, and attracted the major share of attention. The cavalry and artillery mustered elsewhere, and, with the other Volunteers and regulars in garrison, reached the Barrieffield Commons about half-past eleven o'clock, to take part in the review. The whole force was drawn up in line at a quarter to twelve o'clock, the Kingston Troop of Cavalry, Capt. Duff, on the extreme right, supported in turn by Capt. Drummond's Volunteer Field Battery of Artillery, the Kingston Cadets, the two Garrison Batteries of Artillery from Fort Henry, the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, the 14th Volunteer Rifles, and on the extreme left, by the Portsmouth (Capt. Craig's) and Wolfe Island Companies of Volunteer Infantry,—a portion of the 47th Frontenac Battalion. The R. C. Rifles were commanded by Lt.-Col. Moffatt, the 14th Battalion by Lt.-Col. Paton, and the Infantry of the 47th Battalion by Lieut.-Col. Hamilton. Col. Gibbon, R. A., had command of the field, and was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Shaw, Brigade-Major, Lt.-Col. Jarvis, and the Acting Town Major. While the battalions were forming rain fell quite heavily, but none of the spectators left the ground, though a very large number were present. Had the day been fine, however, the number would have been greatly increased, as the review was a grand feature of the day. At noon precisely, a salute of 21 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery from Fort Henry Hill, and succeeding it the Volunteer Field Battery on the Commons gave a similar salute at intervals with the "feu de joie" of the infantry. Three rousing cheers and a hearty tiger were given for Her Majesty by the troops, and the line marched past in slow time. The band of the B. C. Rifles and 14th Battalion were posted opposite the saluting base, and played alternately the slow and quick marches. The marching past in slow time was well performed, notwithstanding the pelting rain, which again began to fall, and the quick march was equally as pleasing a movement. The sham fight now commenced, and was continued without interruption from the rain, which now ceased."

MILITARY ITEMS.

The 1st Halifax Militia are to be called out for annual training in a week or two. The drill is to take place after six o'clock, p. m., thereby saving the men from loss of time.

The Montreal Volunteer Engineer Companies, on their return to the armory after the parade on the Queen's birthday, were entertained by Captain Rutherford and Lieut McLaren to an excellent and substantial luncheon. The affair was in every respect a pleasant one.

THE ARMY.—The following changes in regiments serving in Canada are announced in the 'London Gazette' of the 11th May:—13th Hussars: Lieut. and Adj. W. Joyce to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Major E. B. Frith, who retires on half-pay. 17th Foot: Ensign S. J. Stevens, from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice R. T. Stewart, who retires. Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Major, E. B. Frith, retired upon half pay, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

A VETERAN.—Private Hilders of No. 1 Company, 13th Battalion, who was severely wounded in the neck in the brush with the Fenians at Limeridge in June last, was abroad yesterday, although still in a feeble condition, and joined his company for the first time since the mishap occurred. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by his comrades. The gallant soldier has been sustained since his disablement by the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, who removed him to his own residence after he was conveyed home from the field of honor.—[Hamilton Times.

The number of experimental breech-loaders before the Committee at Woolwich has now reached over ninety. Many of these, however, are mere inventors' toys, and some of them will not even bear submitting to the first simple test of firing 20 rounds at the 500 yards range. It is even reported that one inventor flatly declined the risk of firing from the weapon which he tendered for adoption, fearing, no doubt, that its destructive power might be demonstrated more unpleasantly to those using it than to those against whom it was directed.—[Army and Navy Gazette.

PRESENTATION.—On the 24th, on the return of the Volunteers to the drill-shed, the non-commissioned officers and men of No 3 Co., 13th Battalion, presented their color-sergeant, Mr. F. McKenna, with a sash and colors, as a token of esteem for him personally, as well as their appreciation of the manner in which he has always performed his duties since he has been a member of the company. Sergeant McKenna made an appropriate reply, thanking his comrades warmly for their kindness, and hoping that the good feeling towards him on the part of the men might be of long duration.—[Hamilton Times, 25th ult.

THE INVENTOR OF THE CHALMERS TARGET.—Some days since a paragraph appeared in the Montreal 'Gazette,' in which Mr. James Chalmers, the inventor of the Chalmers Target, and projector of the sub-Channel Railway, is spoken of as a former citizen of Montreal. We have reason to believe, however, that Quebec has, to say the least, an equal claim to Mr. Chalmers. Many years ago, Mr. C. built the steam saw-mill in St. Dominique street, St. Rochs, near McLan's Row, known as A. Dougall's mill. In 1849 he went out to California as a master-builder, on board the ship 'Rory O'More,' in company with Mr. Chipchase, who is still in the Golden State. It was after his return from California that Mr. Chalmers went to Montreal and started business there.—[Quebec Chronicle.

PRESENTATION.—After the inspection by Lieut Col. W. O. Smith, on the Queen's birthday, the brigade of Montreal Garrison Artillery was

formed into hollow square and faced inwards, when Lieut.-Col. Ferrier said he had much pleasure in presenting, on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners of No 4 Battery, to Quartermaster-Sergeant William Lavars a sword and belt complete. Sergeant Lavars had served for many years in No. 4 Battery, and had always been active and zealous in the performance of his duty. On his promotion in November last, Capt. Cole recorded in the battery orderly book his appreciation of the long and faithful services rendered by Sergeant Lavars, and the acknowledgement of those services on the part of the whole battery was now evidenced by the presentation of those handsome and useful articles. On the return to the armory, Quartermaster-Sergeant Lavars made a suitable reply to the battery for the kindly feeling which prompted so handsome a gift.—[Daily News.

THE 24TH IN COBourg.—The cold drizzling rain of Wednesday and Thursday last gave bad promise of good weather on our national holiday, the 24th of May, but the morning, nevertheless, dawned with a bright, clear sky, and the sun rose with unusual splendor. At an early hour the townspeople were astir, and the frequent, almost continuous, discharge of fire-arms gave intimation that the birthday of our beloved Sovereign was not forgotten, and that now, more than ever, her wise and benign sway, as well as her personal virtues and peaceful disposition, has more than ever endeared her to the hearts of her good and loyal subjects in Canada. At half-past nine the following companies formed in order at Victoria Hall and marched to Victoria Square, near the G. T. R. Station, for battalion drill, &c., viz: Cobourg Artillery Company, Captain Dumble, 46 men; Cobourg Infantry Company No. 2, Capt. Elliott, 42 men, Cobourg Rifle Company, Captain Gravelly, 42 men, Colborne Infantry Company, Captain Vars, 42 men, Cold Springs Infantry Company, Capt. Safford, 42 men, Grafton Infantry Company, Captain Rogers, 42 men, Castleton Infantry Company, Capt. Duncan, 42 men, and Lieut.-Col. Boulton's troop of cavalry, 35 men. Also, the Cobourg juvenile infantry company, under the command of Master Hewson as Captain, 15 boys. They were headed by the band of the 40th Northumberland Battalion, under the leadership of Prof. Rundell. Capt. J. H. Dumble's artillery company was headed by the piper of the company, Corporal David Ross, who rather roused the spirit of the "cool Scot" by rendering in an able manner a number of the favorite airs of Scotland upon their national instrument of music—the bagpipes. The instrument used upon the occasion was lately imported especially for Captain Dumble's Company, was manufactured in London by Wm. Ross, piper to Her Majesty the Queen, and cost the company, we understand, about \$80. Having arrived upon the ground, Col. Smith put the whole battalion through a number of intricate evolutions, which were performed with ease and skill; and for their proficiency and soldier-like bearing, Brigade-Major Patterson highly complimented them. The juveniles he also noticed in a few very happy remarks, and said that should the Volunteers be called from the town to defend our frontiers, he had no doubt but that the many little Britishers whom he was speaking to would do their part to defend our town. At twelve o'clock the battalion fired a "feu de joie," after which it formed in line and marched to Victoria Hall, where a substantial lunch was prepared for them by Mr. Pauwels, who knows so well how to get up such things. At 4 o'clock the commissioned officers of the battalion sat down to a sumptuous dinner in Pauwels's house, prepared by that eminent caterer, the proprietor. The reserche fare was discussed with satisfaction; the toast, &c., was indulged in, and the whole passed off most pleasantly and agreeably.—[Sentinel.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN BRANTFORD.—The anniversary of our gracious Queen dawned clear, and the sun shone out with a brilliancy which foretold a pleasant day, and in this the people who congregated in town to celebrate the occasion were not disappointed. The weather was at that happy medium which renders it delightful in the open air. The day's proceedings were inaugurated by the firing of a royal salute at 9:30 a. m., in the Victoria Square, by the artillery company belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway, which was done in excellent style. At 11 o'clock the Royal Fusiliers formed in the Market Square, and, headed by their splendid band, marched to Smith's Hill, where they were joined by the Grand Trunk Battalion, composed of three companies in town, the Stratford company, and one from Sarnia and one from St. Mary's, who arrived here this morning; likewise by the 38th Battalion of Volunteers including the Burford Cavalry Troop. The whole then formed in line, and made a display which must have been a pleasing sight to the vast concourse of spectators assembled to witness the review. There could not have been less than 10,000 present on the ground. The whole brigade was under the command of Col. Cooper of the Fusiliers; who had as aide-de-camp the Hon. Mr. Aylmer, and Adjutant Smith as Brigade-Major. Major Hickie commanded the Royal Fusiliers; Col. Patton was in command of the 38th Battalion, and Col. Stevenson, from Toronto, of the Grand Trunk Battalion. After firing a "feu de joie," and three cheers were given for the Queen, the troops were put through a number of evolutions which were performed with admirable precision,—the marching of the Fusiliers was really splendid, and was particularly noticed; while much credit is due the Volunteers for their soldier-like conduct considering the limited opportunities they have had thus far for perfecting themselves in drill. The Review occupied an hour and a half, and at the conclusion, we understand, Colonel Cooper expressed himself much pleased with the appearance presented by our citizen soldiery; and when an officer of his rank and experience expresses such flattering sentiments, we should feel proud of the progress we have made in the training of our Volunteers, and no doubt both officers and men attached to the Volunteer force will feel the compliment paid them. At the conclusion of the review the Fusiliers marched to barracks headed by the band playing lively airs; and the Grand Trunk Battalion, headed by their band, marched through the town and up to the drill shed, where a luncheon had been prepared in really splendid order wherewith to regale their brethren in arms from Stratford, St. Mary's and Sarnia, and where they did ample justice to the good things prepared for them—the consideration for their engagement being duly appreciated. The Burford cavalry also appeared in force, with much credit as a recent organization.—[Courier.

A SOLDIER OF FREEDOM.—A month ago there died at Stockholm a man who had been for half his life a knight-errant of freedom. For thirty years of the last half century Major Myhrberg was to be found fighting wherever the cause of liberty appealed to the sword. The old martial spirit of the Vasas and the "Madman of the North," which brought such glory and loss to Sweden, seemed to find a modern embodiment in him. A mere stripling, he abandoned the peaceful career for which he had been prepared by his education at Upsala. He sailed for Portugal, passed into Spain, and fought bravely against the French invaders, by whom he was captured and carried to Marseilles. Such a bird could not be caged. We find him free again, and enrolling himself in a body of French Volunteers, who under the command of General Fabvier struggled desperately for Greece. In

this war Myhrberg performed extraordinary feats of valor as an cavalry officer. He maintained himself and men for six months in 1827, in Chios, against a host of Turks, and, at last outmanned, brought away safely the major part of the force under him. At Koldohri he had a leg broken by the bursting of a shell. Recovered, and in danger of capture, he swam with his arms to friendly ships off the coast. Gordon, the historian of the war, says of him, "He was the best and bravest of the Philhellenists." Greece free, he rested in France till the Polish war of 1830 called him to the side of the insurgents. He penetrated Austria and swam the river Wiesel under the fire of Austrian sentinels. As "Gen Langermann" he commanded a brigade in Rubinski's division of the Polish army, and took part in all desperate and hazardous enterprise of the war. Mieroslawski lauds enthusiastically the behaviour of Langermann's brigade in the fatal battle of Ostrolenka. Myhrberg had two horses killed under him, and his sabre shattered by a musket shot. When in the hottest part of the fight, the odds had left him with only a handful of men, reinforcements came, and their leader asked Myhrberg where his soldiers were. "There," he answered, pointing with the hilt of his broken sword to the heaps of the dead and the living handful. Myhrberg was captured by the Russians and sent to Siberia, but he escaped on the journey—thanks, it is said, to the wilful neglect of a Russian General, who had obligations to the Swede's family. Once more he entered the field; this time in the country where he won his spurs. Spain was convulsed by the struggles of the Christians and the Carlists, and here Myhrberg fought for the last time. He returned to Sweden in 1840. His country has honored him with a great funeral, and to us he seems worthy of these few lines of biography.—[Fall Mall Gazette.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

Sir,—Now that the question of Confederation is settled, and the whole matter of the Volunteer force as a branch of the subject of defence will shortly come under the notice of the Confederate Legislature, it appears to be a fitting time to draw attention to the question of the payment of Volunteers.

During the last two years, and especially since the establishment of the Thorold Camp, the attendance of Volunteers at drill has fallen off, and great difficulty is found in procuring any parades whatever. This is due in a great measure, but not altogether, to the men having attended the camp, and they, having thus earned all the money they could earn, have no inducement to attend drill at home. But this is not the sole cause for the falling off. It arises also, and that to a greater degree than most persons imagine, from the present system of payment for drill, both as regards the amount paid and the mode of payment. Nor does this explanation of the difficulty put the matter on too mercenary a ground, or involve any imputation against the zeal or patriotism of the Volunteer force. If the Government, by paying the men for a limited time, give currency to the notion that the men have learned all that is required of them, it is not to be wondered at that the men themselves should become infected by the delusion that they have perfected themselves in drill, and hence become remiss in attendance. In order to see to what extent the present mode of payment contributes to this result let us consider what it is. An allowance of \$8 is paid each Volunteer for each

year. For this the Volunteer is required to drill sixteen days in each year. If he drills a less number of days than this he gets nothing; if a greater number, he gets no more. This drill is generally put in in thirty-two drills of one and a-half hours each; and, as it is difficult to get the men to attend more than once in each week, it will be seen that it requires thirty-two weeks drill in each year to earn this money. This mode of payment is open to several serious objections, having regard to what is desirable to be done, and to what in fact can be done, to ensure the necessary efficiency. It is desirable, if possible, that the men should drill once in each week of the year, as well for the purpose of properly instructing them, as also for the purpose of keeping their hands in. An interval of only a few weeks in drill tells sadly on the efficiency of the men as any Volunteer officer can testify. Moreover, with a less amount of drill the men cannot be properly instructed. But it is a matter of universal experience that when the men have completed their thirty-two weekly drills it is difficult to procure their further attendance that year. They have earned all they can earn, and have no inducement to attend any further. The mode of payment ought, therefore, to be so adjusted as to enable the Volunteer to get an equivalent in pay for every days drill it is deemed necessary he should attend. Further, the present plan, by requiring each man to earn the full amount of \$8, or get nothing at all, is unjust to those men who join, or feel disposed to join, a company at a period of the year too late to enable them to perform their thirty-two days drill before inspection. Take the case of a man joining, or desiring to join, twenty-four weeks before inspection. He will know, if he is correctly informed by his commanding officer, (and it is a matter of the last importance that his rights, or rather want of rights, in this respect should be fully explained to him) that he will receive no pay whatever for any drills he may perform that year. As a general rule, such a man, if he has joined, will not attend drill at all, or not as regularly as if he were to get paid for what he did. If he has not joined, in many cases he will refrain from doing so, and thus the force loses the services of a valuable recruit.

Again, there is another class of cases where men who are members of the force, either know, or have reason to believe, they will be compelled by business engagements or otherwise, to leave their company before they will be able to complete the thirty-two drills or before inspection, and who may still be desirous of drilling as long as they remain. Such cases are quite numerous through the country, and men in such a position generally abstain from drill, as they know they will get no pay for the same. The uses combined lead to the scanty attendance at drill so generally complained of, and to the want of proficiency and steadiness under arms, which is observed; and, until they are removed no amount of zeal on the part of officers or appeals to the public spirit of the men will remove the evil. It can be removed only by increasing the pay and by distributing it on a different principle. The pay should be increased so as to give the men pay for each drill they attend, without regard to the number of drills, of course within a certain fixed limit. This limit, we have seen, I should fix at one for each week, or fifty-two in the year at such periods as may be convenient. The amount paid, moreover, is not sufficient for the labor bestowed. I would, therefore, pay the Volunteer thirty cents for each of these drills that he actually attends, and that without regard to the question whether or no he is a member of the company at the time of inspection; provided that no man who is a member at the time of inspection should get paid unless he is present at inspection. For it is manifest that at an inspection of a company fifty-five strong, and where fifty-five are actually present under arms, under this plan there might still be others who had served that year, but also

might have left the company, who would be entitled to be paid. The presence of those men might, I conceive, be dispensed with. This plan would remove all the causes of complaint above mentioned. It would give every man who chooses to attend all the drills the sum of \$15.60 a year instead of \$8, and each man would receive payment for all the drills he attends, no matter when he joins or when he leaves, and thus the plan would be an incentive to recruiting and regular attendance. I am convinced that in this mode an attendance of from 40 to 45 men could be secured at each drill. If this be so, let us now see what objections can be urged against it. The only objection that occurs to me is that of the increased expense. Assuming that each man attends each of the drills it would produce an increase of \$7.60 for every man in the Volunteer force. I see that the number of Volunteer Battalions is 57, giving a force of (in round numbers) 20,000 men; and, I think, we may safely say that the force to be maintained in time of peace in these two Provinces will not much exceed this number. The pay of these under the present system is \$240,000, and under the system proposed, if a full attendance were given, would be \$468,000, or an increase of \$228,000 a year. But we cannot assume there would be a full attendance. Putting the average attendance of the Volunteers at 42 weeks in the year, the yearly pay would be \$12.60 a man, or \$378,000 for the entire force, and an increase of only \$138,000 a year over the present expenditure. If this Province is unable to bear this increased expenditure in order to make that efficient which is now inefficient, it may as well save itself the present expenditure which it now uselessly incurs. If, however, the rate of payment per day is considered too high, let it be placed at twenty-five cents per drill, which will produce an increase of only \$75,000 a year. Under this plan I would suggest a more stringent manner of vouching the pay-sheets than at present in use. There can be no doubt whatever that a large number of men get paid for drills they do not attend, that is, men are certified as having attended the requisite number of drills who, in fact, have attended only a portion of them; and this is done with no evil intent, but is merely the offspring of the present system. A man has joined a company at a period when he is only able to put in, say twelve days drill, before inspection, and he is one of those who is willing to run his chance of being paid. His commanding-officer has either to place the man's name in the pay-sheet, and he gets \$8, or to leave it off, and he gets nothing. If the officer does the latter he runs the chance of losing the man; if the former, the other men grumble that a man who has not drilled the prescribed period gets as much as those who have drilled the full number of days. Some officers, in their zeal for the service, think it no great harm to retain the Volunteer at the expense of a false certificate. This will continue to be done as long as the present system prevails, and any measures to prevent the practice will be powerless to reach the evil. Under the proposed plan all excuses for the irregularly will disappear, and to prevent it, some steps should be taken. A convenient plan would be to require as well the men as the officer to swear to a return each month of the actual attendance in the last preceding month, each man as to his own attendance, and the commanding officer as to the attendance of all. A penalty might be imposed both on man and officer for the offence of wilful false swearing. Throughout this letter I have assumed that the regular yearly drill will be as heretofore at the Company headquarters, and not in camp as last year, as I have regarded that as an exceptional year, arising out of the peculiar circumstances of the Province. I propose in a subsequent letter to give my reasons in favor of the former mode; or, at all events, for making the instructions in camps supplementary only to drill at home.

Yours, &c., A VOLUNTEER CAPTAIN.
Woodstock, May 6th, 1867.

Battalion Correspondence.

FROM MONTREAL.

THE GRAND TRUNK BRIGADE.—On the Queen's birthday the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade mustered at Point St. Charles, in accordance with the Brigade Orders, to the number of a trifle over a thousand, consisting of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions, the headquarters of which are all stationed in Montreal. Six of the outlying companies, being brought from their respective stations, arrived in Montreal at about 8 o'clock a. m. They were furnished with breakfast by Lieut.-Cols. Bailey and Shedden, after which the whole brigade assembled at the drill-shed. Previous to this the companies stationed in Montreal had been drawn up two deep on the platform, the band in the centre, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bailey, for the purpose of receiving Lieut.-Col. Brydges, the commandant of the brigade, who was to arrive that day from England. The train having arrived at Point St. Charles, he was received with a general salute, the effect of which was very striking, and appeared to excite much attention on the part of the numerous passengers on board the train from New York and Boston. The parade was then formed for the purpose of proceeding to the Champ de Mars, there to be inspected by Major-Gen. Russell. Refreshments were served out to the whole brigade, and the men were then transported by special train, consisting of two engines and twenty cars, to Bonaventure-street Station, and marched from thence under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bailey, the 1st Battalion being commanded by Major Wallis and Capt. Townsend, with Lieut. Smith acting Adjutant; the 2nd Battalion, under Major Bailey and Major Tandy; the 3rd Battalion, by Lieut.-Col. Shedden, Majors Shackell and McKechnie, and Lieut. and Adjutant Stevenson. Their respective strength was as follows: 1st Battalion, including the Engineer Company attached to it, 383 of all ranks; 2nd Battalion, 372, and the 3rd, 285. The brigade having been formed in line on the Champ de Mars, received Major-Gen. Russell, who was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Brydges, and attended by Lieut.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, A. A. G. of Militia, Major Bacon, Brigade Major of the Volunteer Militia of Montreal, Major Bernard, District Quartermaster, and Captain Malan, A. D. C., with the usual general salute; after which Gen. Russell closely inspected the men. The command was then handed over by Lieut.-Col. Bailey to Lieut.-Col. Brydges, who was attended by Lieut.-Col. Galwey, Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. Hickson, and Lieut. Brydges, A. D. C. The brigade having broken into open column, marched past in quick time. Having closed to quarter distance on the leading company, the brigade marched past in that formation. The steadiness and magnificent appearance of the men was the theme of universal admiration. Having formed into line of contiguous columns on the original ground, the whole formed four deep and closed on the centre file of the 2nd Battalion, when they were addressed by Major-Gen. Russell, who complimented them very highly on their appearance, stating that although he had twice commanded large bodies of Volunteers in England, he had rarely seen a finer set of men. He drew attention, however, to the great necessity of perfect silence in the ranks. The brigade having re-formed, marched to the drill shed at St. Charles, where the men from outlying companies were furnished with refreshments. The officers partook of a lunch, and Lieut.-Colonel Hickson took the opportunity, on the part of the officers, of welcoming Lieut.-Col. Brydges back to Canada. Lieut.-Col. Brydges, in reply, expressed his gratification at being once more

amongst his comrades in arms, and his co-operators in the railway service. The outlying companies returned by train to their respective homes the same evening. To give some idea to those at a distance of the appearance of this fine brigade when in line, we may say to those who are at all acquainted with the city of Montreal, that the front extended the whole length of the Champ de Mars, the outer file on each flank touching the railing at either end, and the men when wheeled into line, being rather crowded for want of sufficient space.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

21ST MAY.—The anniversary of the birthday of our beloved Queen was celebrated with unusual enthusiasm both by the military and civilians. The 15th Battalion paraded at half-past ten o'clock, and being joined by Nos. 7 and 8 Companies, Grand Trunk Brigade, marched to the review ground, headed by their splendid band. A "feu de joie" was fired at twelve o'clock in capital style, followed by three hearty cheers (as only can come from the Bay of Quinte boys). The regiment then formed open column, right in front, and marched past in open and quarter distance column, and advanced in review order. This latter movement was beautifully executed, the line advancing very firmly. The parade then formed quarter distance column in rear of the right company, and 1 and 2, being those of the Grand Trunk, were sent out as skirmishers. After advancing a short distance, the bugle sounded commence firing, which was kept up very briskly for some time, the regiment still advancing. The whole took ground to the right, the skirmishers still firing; the advance sounded, and a furious fire kept up from the halt; the unfortunate enemy (which apparently had their stronghold in a brick-field) remained impregnable, and the support had to be called up to dislodge the brutes. This was finally accomplished, and the brave boys had possession of the brick-field. A cry of cavalry was heard in front, and the bugle sounded the assemble, which I know was a great relief, as there is nothing like being with the main body in the presence of light dragoons. A sold square was formed and a sharp fire kept up, which had the effect of causing the cavalry to retire in utter confusion, but not before the kneeling ranks of the front and left face had given them the contents of their Enfields. The regiment re-formed column in perfect order, not being the least excited by recent events, and companies 3 and 4 sent out skirmishing. This was nicely done, and the old brick-field was again in our possession. The pits afforded nice shelter for the men, who kept up the firing, steadily advancing. Another cry of cavalry, and the skirmishers closed on support, and then assembled on the reserve. Again a solid square and firing as before, and again the unfortunate dragoons retreated in dismay, the kneeling ranks of the front and right faces thinning their ranks. The column again re-formed, and deployed upon No. 3 Company, advancing in direct echelon from the left, trying to turn the enemy's flank. Again the plucky cavalry came down skirting the brick yard on our right. Echelon formed company square, and opened fire. This time No. 1 Company (No. 7 G. T.) received a severe shock, but quickly rallied; kneeling ranks then fired volleys upon the retreating foe, and re-formed company to form line upon No. 3 Company, which was well done. No other enemy being visible, the Colonel allowed the men to stand easy, in order to offer condolence to the thinned ranks of No. 1. The enemy again showed his teeth, but a few volleys from the line made him beat a hasty retreat. The supply of ammunition getting very low, the commanding officer deemed it advisable to stop the fight, and it being nearly three o'clock, the troops marched home. In the eve-

ning the officers met in the Bellerillo Club House, with a few guests, and continued the celebration at mess till some time the next morning. The following is the strength of the 15th Battalion: 20 officers and 230 men; Nos. 7 and 8 Companies G. T. R. Brigade, 6 officers and 92 men, making a total of 26 officers and 331 men (8 companies), the whole under the command of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, commanding 15th Battalion.

FROM LONDON, C. W.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.—If this city is called "London the Little," the spirit of loyalty which animates its people is unsurpassed in any city in the New Dominion; and not the least pleasing feature of that loyalty is the determined spirit of the Volunteers in this western section to maintain their British freedom to the last. The readers of *THE REVIEW* will of course be most interested in the military display on our national holiday, of which we will give a slight sketch. A fine ground at the eastern end of the city was chosen for the display. The line was drawn up with the 53rd Regiment on the right, the 60th Rifles on the right centre; the 7th Battalion of Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, D. A. A. G., on the left centre, and Capt. Dempster's troop of cavalry on the left. A battery of Royal Artillery at right angles with the right of the line, commanded the front, and Colonel Shanly's splendid field battery occupied a similar position on the left. The whole force being in position, the "feu de joie" was opened by the Royal Artillery. In this particular the Volunteers were at a great disadvantage, they being armed with the Spencer Rifle, and having no blank ammunition. The marching past was then performed in quick and double time. For some reason the usual programme was not followed, no points being put out, and the whole force, after being formed in quarter distance column, were marched past the saluting post on the first base, which was the only base. To find themselves so suddenly and unexpectedly at the starting point caused a little irregularity in the march past in quick time; but after wheeling round in a semi-circle, and coming again to the saluting base, the double was done with a steadiness and precision that is seldom equalled. The 7th Battalion, following the example of the 60th Rifles, perform most their field evolutions on the double, and in the mode of warfare that the troops must adopt in this country, as well as the deadly effect of breech-loading arms on troops moving slowly under fire, there can be no doubt that the drill adopted by the 7th Battalion is superior to any other, and could be adopted with advantage by other Volunteer corps. After the parade the men marched to the drill shed, where the Volunteers were dismissed and partook of lunch; the regulars marching to their respective barracks.

The rumors of another Fenian invasion has infused new life into the London Volunteers, and both officers and men are not only willing, but anxious to show the cut-throats of what stuff the Canadian Volunteers is composed, and end at once and forever the constant excitement of which that vagabond organization has been the cause during the past two years.

FROM QUEBEC.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Volunteers of the "Rock city" assembled about 9 a. m. at the armory, in full force, and anxiously awaited a change for the better in the uncertain fluctuations of the weather, which at last turned so decidedly unfavorable that the disappointed Volunteers were compelled reluctantly to "secure arms," and hurry homeward amid torrents of rain. The Rifle Brigade also were victims of the uncertain weather, and after waiting

for some time in their barrack rooms, they received orders not to parade, and thus the brilliancy of their belts was preserved untarnished. The 30th Regiment and Royal Artillery, however, marched on the Esplanade, and forming line along the ramparts, fired a "feu de joie," between each volley of which were fired seven guns from the Citadel. The troops then gave three cheers for the Queen and bent a hasty retreat. H.M.S. 'Arora,' lying in the mid-stream, opposite the city, was decorated with hunting flags all day long. At noon the yards were manned, and the proud vessel thundered her salute in a most impressive manner.

INSPECTION.—The Quebec Field Battery paraded for inspection on the Plains of Abraham on Tuesday, the 28th ult. At 9 a.m. the battery arrived on the ground, under command of Lieut. Baby, and was drawn up in readiness to receive the inspecting officer, Col. Sewell, who shortly afterwards arrived, attended by a brilliant staff. He was received with a general salute, after which he proceeded with the inspection. Lieut.-Col. Lamontague, B.M., who is captain of this splendid corps, then took command, marching the battery past at the walk, and performing numerous other movements, viz., taking ground to the right and left, changing front on the centre, coming into action front and rear, limbering up front and rear, &c., &c., and intermediate movements at the trot, in all which the steadiness of the men was the comment of the spectators, and that of the horses was quite surprising, considering the difficulty all Volunteers, in this respect, have to encounter; indeed, it was significant of great good management somewhere. The field pieces are new, being of much larger calibre than those lately in use by the battery. But with so many Armstrong guns in the country, it is a pity that smooth-bore muzzle-loaders should be served out to one of the oldest and most serviceable batteries in the Province. At the conclusion, Col. Sewell, in addressing the battery, remarked, that, not being an artillery officer, he was not, perhaps, as well qualified as he might be to inspect them, but he was soldier enough to see by the steadiness of the men, and by the precision and quickness of their action, that the movements just gone through by them were about as well performed as they could be.

FROM WHITBY.

Her Majesty's birthday was duly celebrated in this loyal town, although a gloom was thrown over it by the occurrence of the sad accident on the Grand Trunk. There was no battalion parade, and the local papers censure the Colonel for not calling the battalion together at headquarters. Our Colonel is reeve of the neighboring town of Oshawa, and perhaps this had something to do with it. Companies No. 1 and 4 assembled at 12 noon, the former under command of Capt. Cameron, the latter in command of Lieut. Donovan. Major Wallace was in command, with Captain Dartnell, of No. 4 Company, acting as Major, and Captain Jones as Adjutant. The usual "feu de joie" was fired.

The battalion drill shed is making good progress. The works were stopped for a time in consequence of the timely discovery that the building, as designed by the Government engineer, would not stand. Amended plans have been furnished, but the altered building will cost \$625 extra over the contract price. The general feeling is that the Government should pay this additional cost, as the first contracts were entered into by the municipalities in good faith, relying upon the Government plans and estimates.

A handsome sum of money was subscribed by the citizens towards prizes at target practice with the Enfield. A large squad of about 40 men assembled at 2 p.m. for the purpose of competing for the prizes offered. They were

divided into first and second class shots. The day was bright but squally, and the shooting though steady, was not as brilliant as usual. The following is the score in each class.

1ST CLASS

Private Marshall (No. 1)	.....	3	3	2	3	1	—15
Capt. Dartnell (No. 4)	.....	2	2	3	3	4	—14
Lieut. Donovan	"	.....	4	2	3	3	—14
Ensign Young	"	.....	3	2	4	3	—14

2ND CLASS

Private Marshall (No. 1)	.....	3	2	4	0	—12
Lieut. McKay (No. 4)	.....	2	0	4	3	—12
Sergt. Fricchette (No. 1)	.....	3	3	3	0	—11

In the 1st class the three officers of No. 1 fired off the ties three times each, making outers each time. On the fourth round Mr. Young made a contre to his brother officers' outers, and after two outers each, Captain Dartnell finally made a centre to Lieut. Donovan's outer. Heavy rain and storm had set in by this time necessitating the adjournment of the match, which was accordingly done, until Saturday, the 17th June next, at 2 p. m.

Brigade Major Dennis intends making an inspection of his district during the next ten days. We shall be glad to see him again. He is universally popular among us.

FROM WALSLINGHAM.

No. 3 Company mustered for drill at their headquarters on Thursday last, the 22d ult. at one o'clock, three officers and 51 non-commissioned officers and men present. It was a very impressive occasion. Ensign Holtby, who has been identified with the company as Ensign since its organization, thought proper to resign in favor of Mr. Morgan, M.S., another member of the company. His resignation being accepted, and Ensign Morgan gazetted vice, the company was called to attention by the Captain, and Mr. Maltby made a telling speech to the men, expressing the pleasure he experienced while connected with the company, and the honors the company had won for themselves by their strict morality, their implicit obedience to their officers, and their kind and gentlemanly bearing one to another; and he felt an unspeakable pleasure to be identified now with such a company as an honorary member, although unavoidable circumstances had caused him to pursue the course he had taken; and he felt satisfied, knowing the material they were composed of, that they would still merit the high reputation they had won for themselves. The Captain then made a few remarks, and eulogized the conduct and gentlemanly bearing of the late Ensign, the company cheerfully acquiescing. Mr. Maltby, while connected with the company, won the esteem of all, and by precept and example showed he was both a Christian and a gentleman. A vote of thanks was tendered to him by the company for past services. The company then drilled about three hours, and afterwards made preparations for the trip to Simcoe next day. Nine span of horses were provided to take them, the distance being 22 miles. Of the Queen's birthday celebration and the battalion drills I presume you have heard before this.

FROM SIMCOE.

Pursuant to an order issued by Lieut.-Col. Tisdale, the commanding officer of the 89th Battalion or "Norfolk Rifles," four of the companies of that corps assembled at Simcoe on the 21st ult., for the purpose of performing a portion of their annual drill. They consisted of the following companies, viz.: No. 1, Fenwick Rifles, Simcoe, Captain Walker; No. 2, Villa Nova, Captain Thompson; No. 5, Waterford, Captain Heath; No. 6, Simcoe, Captain Swinton. The companies were nearly all full, and notwithstanding the very disagreeably cold and rainy weather, stoutly drilled six hours each day. Everything was performed with as

much strictness and regularity as it on active service, guard-mounting, patrols, inspections, &c., regularly took place each day. The conduct of the men in billets and on the streets was beyond all praise; everyone seemed to endeavor to see how well he could perform his duty. On the Queen's birthday, two more companies, consisting of No. 1, Port Rowan, Captain Ryan, and No. 3, Walsingham, Captain Morgan, mustered with those above named, thus completing the full strength of the battalion. Precisely at 11 o'clock a.m. the parade was formed on the market square, and marched thence in fours to the grounds of the Agricultural Society, near the town, where a half three-hours' drill took place. It would be superfluous to detail at length the various manoeuvres gone through, suffice it to say that considering the limited amount of drill some of the companies have had, nothing could have been better. The marching, particularly the line marching (strange to say) was remarkably steady and correct; the volley firing was also excellent. Drill being concluded, the battalion was formed in close column and addressed by the Lieut.-Colonel. He complimented them highly on the efficiency they had attained, and hoped that they would persevere in their drill, and he had no doubt that ere long the Norfolk Rifles would be equal to any battalion in the province. He knew they had the fighting material in them, and should it ever be his duty to lead them to battle against the foes of our country, he knew the "Norfolk boys" would give a good account of themselves. Three rousing cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the Colonel, and the battalion was then marched back to town and the parade dismissed in the usual manner.

FROM ST. MARY'S, C.W.

Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated here with good taste, and not the least pleasing feature on the occasion was the part in which the Volunteers—No. 3 Company, 38th Battalion—were called on to act. The committee had not only provided three handsome silver cups as prizes for the best target-shooting, but also entertained the Volunteers at a capital dinner in the evening. It was intended to have had the Grand Trunk Rifles, as well as the Lakeside and Blanchard companies present to compete, and they were invited, but the gallant fellows of the Grand Trunk were ordered to Brantford, and the Blanchard companies had already accepted an invitation to a dinner at Kirkton. The competition was, therefore, confined to the St. Mary's company, which marched to the grounds at 10 a.m., and opened fire at 200 yards, three rounds each, conducted by Sergeant-Major Leydon, when some very good shooting was made. The next range was 300 yards, the same number of rounds, and the result was that the three prizes were carried off respectively by Privates C. Oldroy, F. Smith, and G. Size, the scores being 19, 18, and 17, while Captain McDonnell and several others scored 16. The prizes were presented at the dinner, which was served up in excellent style in the Odd Fellow's Hall. Our company is quite full, very enthusiastic, and owing to the untiring energy of Captain McDonnell and the excellent training of Drill-Instructor Leydon, in a good state of discipline. It is intended to hold another match shortly here, when we hope to have all the Volunteers in the neighborhood competing. Your excellent paper is much esteemed here, and has a decidedly beneficial effect. I am sorry to notice, by order, that the Volunteers who went to Thorold last summer receive no annual pay other than what they received there. This is hardly the fair thing, and I hope the order may be so altered that some reasonable remuneration be made our gallant defenders. Please notice the matter. Our Volunteers in this section are not only prompt and ready for duty, but are very popular with every class, and any false economy that would deprive them of a portion of their just deserts would not be popular with the people with whose money they are paid.

THE WAR OF 1812.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

Great exertions had been made on both sides for the prosecution of the campaign of 1814. A new and energetic officer, Sir Gordon Drummond, had assumed the command in Upper Canada towards the close of the last campaign, and operations were pushed on under his directions with vigor and celerity. In Lower Canada the defeats of Hampton and Wilkinson seem to have paralyzed the enemy, for beyond an attempt on a block house at La Colle, which resulted in their repulse, no effort appears to have been made to retrieve their reputation as soldiers, or achieve any part of the object for which the war was undertaken.

On the British side, several daring actions were achieved, reflecting great credit on the individual officers who planned and executed them, but beyond teaching the enemy salutary lessons, were of no moment in the issues of the contest. The campaign was opened by an attack on Oswego, which took place on the 6th of May. The fortifications were dismantled and the barracks destroyed. Some stores were taken possession of, but the Americans having taken the precaution of leaving their principal naval stores at the falls, some miles above the village, the main object of the expedition was not attained. The British squadron had obtained a preponderance on Lake Ontario by the construction of two new vessels during the winter, and the enemy were obliged to keep at a safe distance. On the 3rd of July, the American forces, under the command of General Brown, crossed the Niagara River above and below Fort Erie in force. That fort was under the command of a Major Burk, of the 8th Regiment, with a detachment of 70 men. It would have been impossible to have made a prolonged resistance, but sufficient might have been done to enable General Riall to concentrate his troops and repel the invasion if the defence had been prolonged for a few hours. The fort was disgracefully surrendered without firing a shot. The enemy immediately advanced on Chippewa, and were attacked by General Riall with a force numerically inferior, and after severe loss in a prolonged contest was forced to fall back towards Burlington Heights. After an advance on Fort George, General Brown fell back upon Chippewa, on which Riall immediately put his advance in motion to pursue him, and on the 25th July came up with him at Lundy's Lane, where the hardest fought action of the war occurred.

The American forces exceeded 5,000 men, and were opposed for the first three hours by 1,600 Militiamen and regular troops. The whole British troops engaged numbered less than 3,000 men; yet the Americans were defeated with a loss of 1,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Both their generals were wounded. The remainder retreated to Fort Erie, having destroyed their stores and camp equipage by throwing them into the river, and not deeming themselves safe, entrenched that position against the British, who immediately invested the works. On the night of 14th August, a desperate attempt was made to storm these works, which resulted in the repulse of the British with a loss of over 500 men and officers, principally in killed, by the explosion of a magazine. Notwithstanding this loss, and it was severe-

ly felt, the investment was so close that the American forces could hold no communication with the country beyond.

The post at Michilimackinac being reinforced early in the summer, Lieut. Colonel McKay was despatched to capture the post of Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi River, which he successfully effected on the evening of the 19th July. Thus the whole territory north of Lake Erie was in possession and under the control of British influence.

In the months of July and August, a reinforcement of 16,000 men from the army of the Garonne—old soldiers of Wellington's troops—arrived in Canada. Sir G. Prevost determined to invade the State of New York by the valley of the Champlain, and to this end endeavored to create a fleet sufficiently able to cope with the American flotilla already in its waters.

Between the Commander-in-Chief and Sir James L. Yeo no cordiality of feeling appears to have existed. With the malevolence of small minds, the latter in endeavoring to thwart the measure of the former inflicted great loss and lasting disgrace on the arms of his country; in fact, a much worse or more imbecile man could not have been selected for the post he filled. An application for rendering the equipment of the squadron on Lake Champlain effective was met by the answer that it was 90 men over its complement, and a most efficient and judicious officers, Capt. Fisher, who had, by great exertion, nearly completed the preparations for putting the flotilla into service superseded, and Capt. Downie appointed in his stead. The natural results followed, with a courage worthy of a British seaman, but totally devoid of the caution necessary for the success of a naval operation, Downie fell, gallantly confronting the foe; and his squadron ill-found, badly arranged, and worse commanded, were obliged to surrender to the enemy, while a gallant army, foiled in the moment of victory, by the defeat of their naval force, were compelled to make a precipitate retreat with the loss of five hundred men. Thus disgracefully terminated the attack on Plattsburg, the success of which would have enabled the British to dictate peace in New York. On the afternoon of September 17th, the garrison of Fort Erie, numbering over 5000 men, attacked the British lines, but, after a brave contest of three hours, were driven back with a loss of over 500 men, while the British loss was over 600 men. Four days afterwards General Drummond raised the siege, and fell back upon Chippewa. Sir James L. Yeo, after much exertion, completed a new ship of 100 guns, and this gave him such a decided preponderance on Lake Ontario as to compel the Americans to betake themselves to the security of Sackett's harbor, and rendered any communication between their army and fleet impossible. Under these circumstances General Brown was compelled to evacuate Fort Erie, which he did on the 5th November, having first destroyed all the works at that port. This was the last event of the campaign; and, as far as Canada was concerned, of the war: peace being re-established by the treaty of Ghent, of which official intelligence reached the Colonial Legislature on the 1st March, 1815. It is a remarkable circumstance, and one of which the people of these Provinces may be justly proud, that at the close of this war the enemy were driven from every foot-hold in the country, and not one rod of its territory remained in his possession. Thus terminated, after a three years struggle, a contest unexampled in the annals of modern days for the disproportion numerically, and in resources of the combatants. For the vigor and pertinacity of the

resistance offered, and for the humiliating and disastrous defeats inflicted on the aggressors, who were obliged to retire from the contest without securing one of the objects for which this unjust war was undertaken.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, C. W., by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be POST-PAID, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.



The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1867

THE NEW CANADA.

THE Queen's proclamation has at length been issued, and all speculations as to what day would mark the birth of the new Dominion are set at rest. The last day of this month will hear the knell of our divided Canadas, and the first of July dawn on a new confederacy of the same name—unmatched in its agricultural productions—the seaboard, lakes and rivers of which abound with fisheries of inestimable wealth, and to whose newly opened mineral resources no man will dare to set a limit—a confederacy embracing within its bounds a territory vaster than Greek or Roman, in his wildest dreams of ambition, ever hoped to sway, and yet which only forms a unit of the British Empire, to which it is bound by no cords save those of heartfelt love, loyalty, and respect. The framers of the act of confederation have brought about no half measure. Besides recognizing the union of the provinces which expressed a wish to enter into the league, provision has been made for the future admission of the Pacific Colonies, the Gulf Islands, and the great territory of the North West. The British Government on their

part have noted most gonorously; and if they have asked us to take on our shoulders a portion of those burdens which they deem our youthful vigor can and should sustain, they have given us credit for a corresponding quantum of intelligence, by throwing into our hands the undivided control of our finances. By placing the supreme power in the hands of our central Legislature—in a word, in constituting us a Nation in every thing but the name. What the results of this great change in our political life may be it is easy to see. Blessings innumerable may flow from it, and will, if the personal ambition of political leaders does not ruin at the outset the fairest future ever placed within a young nation's reach. On the people themselves must now depend the future of the country; and let no man, however humble his path in life, however ignorant, however lowly he may deem himself to be, think that it is no concern of his. In this world nothing is without its use—no man without a profitable role to play in the great drama of life. As the mighty volume of the St. Lawrence is made up of but drops of water, so is the great torrent of public sentiment formed of individual opinions. Legislation of the present has done all it could to ensure harmony and good-will in the future; but what success will attend these efforts will greatly depend on the spirit in which the representatives of the various provinces first meet each other. The union legalized on paper must be sealed in spirit, or it will prove as great a curse as it will otherwise be a blessing. Extended territory, natural capabilities, and legislative power will in themselves prove of little value to us unless utilized by feelings of good fellowship, individual energy in commerce, and a conscientious exercise of the franchise. To encourage sentiments of charitable forbearance, commercial energy, and political probity is now a paramount duty with every Canadian; and he is no true citizen, unworthy of any man's respect or attention, who, to gratify personal ambition and revenge, would seek in our new political life to introduce sectional strife or perpetuate the animosities of the past. The people of Upper and Lower Canada have had in the "deal look" of 1862 a severe lesson of the expense, confusion and disgrace which violent partizanship and unscrupulous lust for power may at any minute produce. Our loyalty impugned in England, our stock depreciated in the markets of the world, the useless expense of a general election thrust on the country, and the laws of one moment repelled the next, and all without a single advantage to the masses by whom the inconvenience was suffered, and from whose pockets the money was drawn. Of such scenes we have had enough. We know that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and that there are even now abroad among us men endeavoring to rekindle the almost extinguished embers of political animosity. We have little fears

that they will succeed if fairly met by the honest-minded portion of the population; but apathy on the part of the friends of true union may enable the demons of discord to accomplish their task. The promoters of discord, political as well as moral, are prone to be early and earnest at their work, knowing that superior perseverance and vigilance alone can give them success. It behoves every man to be on his guard and earnestly at work against them. If in addition to our own old puerile quarrels of Upper Canada against Lower Canada, sectional disputes from the other provinces are to be brought into the new Legislature, miserable indeed will be the state of the country. Each will in that case find they have taken to themselves many spirits worse than the original demon they endeavored to cast out, and their last state worse than the first. Our vast territory may then be made a source of weakness instead of strength, the inhabitants of each section, hindering through local jealousies the progress of the rest, and the free action vested in our parliament corrupted and abused by political demagogues. Against these evils, and the men, who, for personal purposes, bring them upon us, we must be on our guard, and, at once stamp out the destroying fire of political passion that they are striving to kindle. They must be made to know that the new United Canada wants no such fire-brands in the chamber of her rulers, their ideas may suit a country where Ignorance is worshiped and License confounded with Liberty; but amongst us who desire to see intelligence and honesty presiding in our Legislatures and Courts, who are blessed with the true spirit of freedom, they can no longer have a place. If, however, we enter into the compact, determined to let the dead past bury its dead, to put the best construction on each others actions and exercise mutual forbearance to each others failings, (and such, we believe, is the wish of the great majority of the people) progress and prosperity in the world's annals can hardly fail to be ours. For the talents of our legislators our new existence opens a field of usefulness compared to which their former limited sphere of action sinks into insignificance, and if they but apply their energies aright, will enable them to take a high position among the statesmen of the world. As the extent of our resources, the freedom of our institutions, and the justice of our laws become more widely known, the surplus population of the old world will in greater numbers flock to our territory; a wider scope will be given to the enterprise of our merchants, and in every way there will be opened to us a fair future, which nothing but our own perversity can destroy. The cups of national prosperity and failure are both presented to us, and it is for us to choose of which we will drink. Our choice will not influence our destiny only, but that of those who come after us, and it remains for us to say whether future generations will

revere us for profiting by the opportunities afforded us, or curse our memory for wilfully casting away the good fortune placed within our grasp.

THE SECOND OF JUNE.

It will be long before the anniversary of the battle of Ridgeway is forgotten by the people of Canada; for insignificant as the action may appear in the eyes of military men, it forms an episode in Canadian history not less important to us as a people than the most terrific struggles between the great nation of the world have been to them. The apathy into which we had sunk during a long period of peace, concerning military preparation, was dispelled, our loyalty, which semi republicans in England had ventured to asperse was fully vindicated, and the ignorant masses of the United States were furnished with a convincing proof that despite the falsehoods of their demagogues, there was nothing more dear to the Canadian people than the preservation of British connection and institutions. While we may rejoice that these great ends have been accomplished at a comparatively small national loss, we should be wanting in every feeling of gratitude and humanity did we not in some way mark our appreciation of the sacrifice made by the gallant few who fell beneath the invaders fire. To the widow and orphan we can never replace the tender husband and affectionate father, to the heart-broken parent we cannot restore the "only son," stricken down in the full vigor of youth, with a bright career opening before him; but, for the credit of ourselves we should raise some national token of respect for their memory. The thought that they have fallen on a good cause, and that their fellow-countrymen value the sacrifice they have made is the only comforting reflection which is left to those, who, in life, loved them. In bringing to completion the proposed monument in Toronto there has been apparent want of progress far from creditable to us, and for which no reasonable excuse can be made. Let those who have hitherto neglected contributing to the fund for its erection consider for a moment whose memory it is intended to commemorate, and in whose defence they fell. Let them not forget that it was the alacrity with those brave ones rushed to confront the first aggressor that made our foes understand the true feeling of the Canadian population, and crushed an attack upon our rights, which less promptly met might have been longer protracted, and eventually embroiled as with the American Government. To the self-sacrifice made by them we owe it in a great measure, that a far greater price of blood was not required for the preservation of our liberties, and acknowledgement of the debt we owe beyond mere words is surely due to their memories.

THE STOKES RIFLE.—We regret that a delay of the engravers has prevented us giving an illustration of this valuable weapon. Our readers may, however, rely on our putting it before them at the earliest moment possible.

SOME battalion and other correspondence is crowded out this week, owing to the late hour at which they reached us. We trust our correspondents hereafter will mail their letters in the beginning of the week, so that they may reach us in time for publication.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS IN NO. 1 DIVISION, U. C.

So far these inspections have proved very satisfactory. Lt.-Col. Atcherly, D. A. A. G., inspecting officer. Cornwall—No. 2 Rifle Company, Capt. McDonald, and the Infantry Company, Capt. McIntyre, turned out strong, and were highly complimented on their appearance and drill. Fitzroy—No. 4 Company 42nd Battalion, Capt. Frazer, did not muster strong; the cause was, doubtless, the shocking bad state of the roads, and the absence of many of the men in shanties. The men were complimented on their fine physique and appearance; but the drill was not quite so good as was desired. Pakenham—No. 6 Company, 41st Battalion, Capt. O'Neil, turned out strong (as usual) and went through considerable drill, this being the first outside parade for the season, the company did not show quite so advantageously as on former occasions; they were, however, complimented by the D.A.A.G., who alluded in a happy manner to their term of frontier service at Prescott. The drill shed is now in course of erection at this place, and in a few weeks, the volunteers will enjoy its advantages. The people of the Township deserve a great deal of praise for this mark of their appreciation of the volunteer force. Almonte—No. 1 Company 42nd Battalion, Capt. McDougall, was inspected in their large new drill shed, the parade was large and everything connected with it most satisfactory, the Capt. and men were highly complimented at the close. The only drawback to this really fine company, was the absence of both subalterns. Major Gemmill and Dr. Mostyn of this Battalion were present. Carleton Place—No. 5 Company, 41st Battalion, Capt. Brown, mustered only about 34, and were inspected in their new drill shed, after which they were taken outside, and sent out as skirmishers. The very creditable manner in which this company moved brought forth frequent expressions of approval from both the D. A. A. G. and the Brigade Major. At the close Col. Atcherley complimented Capt. Brown upon the high state of efficiency in which he found his company; that and the one at Almonte being two of the best he had seen. Major Poole of this Battalion, and the Rev. Mr. Preston, who has always shown a deep interest in the Volunteer force, were on the ground. Prescott—The three Companies of the 56th Battalion, commanded respectively by Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Welch and Lieut.

Dowsley, (Capt. Dettlor being from home), the whole under the command of Lt.-Col. Jessup; Major White, of this Battalion, being also on parade. After about two hours drill, first in company and then in battalion, they were formed in close column, officers to the front, and addressed by the D. A. A. G., who expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance and drill; but hoped an improvement in steadiness might characterize them for the future, on this occasion many of the men had been very unsteady, and some had actually talked during drill, which was quite unpardonable. Present—all ranks—112. The battalion drill shed at this station is now under contract, and will be completed during the summer. Brockville—The B. & O. Railway Garrison Artillery, Capt. Worsley, No. 1 Company, 41st Battalion, Capt. Cole, and No. 2 Company, 42nd Battalion, Capt. Starr, mustered very strong. The whole under the command of Lt.-Col. Crawford: Lt.-Col. Buell, acting as Major, and Lieut. Lowe as Adjutant. Owing to the illness of Lt.-Col. Atcherley, Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major, performed the inspection. Capt. Worsley's 6-pound gun, properly horsed, was on the ground for the first time since he received it, the firing of which was very fair. Present—all ranks—159, and 6 band. Company drill was first gone through by each, after which a half-hour was devoted to battalion movements. Three sides of a square having been formed, with the officers in the centre, Lt.-Col. Jackson explained the cause of the D. A. A. G.'s absence, and expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance and drill; they had mustered very strong, and the highest compliment he could pay them was, that they were not second to any he had seen during the present tour. Lt.-Col. MacDougall, District paymaster, and Lt. McDonald, paymaster, 41st Battalion, accompanied the inspecting officer. After the parade Capt. Cole entertained his company with a few friends, at a most sumptuous dinner, among the guests were Lt.-Col. MacDougall, Lt.-Col. Jackson, Lt.-Col. Crawford, Lt. Col. Buell, Capt. Starr, Capt. Wylie, of the 'Recorder,' Lt. McDonald, Lt. Le Roy, Ensign, Cooke and W. Fitzsimmons, Esq., Mayor. After dinner the usual loyal and many voluntary toasts were given, and responded to. The party separated well pleased with the day's proceedings.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN TORONTO.—A correspondent sends us the following:—The anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday was observed with great eclat in our "Queen City," and I regret I cannot enter into details concerning the many amusements provided for the day, but must confine myself to that portion of the celebration in which the military were engaged. The review took place at the head of Spadina Avenue, and fortunately the weather was bright and cool, though the previous rains had made the ground unpleasant to both the actors and spectators of the parade. Despite this drawback, many thousands assembled to witness

the proceedings, and appeared highly gratified by the spectacle. The troops on the ground were the 17th Regiment, the Grand Trunk Battalion, one battery Royal Artillery, the 13th Hussars, the Toronto Garrison Battery, the Queen's Own, 10th Royals, and the Toronto Field Battery, numbering in all about 2,300 men. At 12 o'clock the customary "feu de joie" was fired. In this, however, the 10th and the Queen's Own could not take part, having no blank ammunition to suit their new rifles. After thus the whole were reviewed by Major-Gen. Stisted; and I must say that in marching past the Volunteers presented fully as steady an appearance as the regulars. The Grand Trunk Battalion, under Major Stephenson, looked remarkably well, and must have been in earnest at their work to have presented such a fine appearance as they did after such a short time. At the conclusion of the parade Gen. Stisted addressed the men, complimenting them on their good muster, and their fine soldierly look. During the parade Sergeant Hall, of the 60th Rifles, was presented with two medals, rewards for his long good conduct in the service.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN MEGANTIC.—A correspondent sends us the following:—In accordance with the Battalion Order, the several companies of the lately organized battalion (55th) assembled at their respective headquarters to do honor to the birthday of our Sovereign. The weather throughout the county was unfavorable in the extreme, and the muster rolls of the respective companies were in consequence comparatively small. No. 1 Company, Ireland, under the command of Capt. Parkin, paraded at 12 o'clock, fired the usual "feu de joie," and gave three hearty cheers for Her Majesty the Queen. They then marched past Lieut. Col. Barwis, at the saluting point, in quick time, and performed a variety of other evolutions. The parade concluded, ball cartridge was served out, and the afternoon spent in rifle practice, the shooting being very fair. No. 2 Company, under Captain Irvine, assembled in heavy marching order—knapsacks, haversacks, water bottles, &c.—at Kinnear's Mills, Leeds, where they went through the ceremonies of the day in the most proficient manner. In the evening the non-commissioned officers and men entertained their officers to a ball, which was highly successful. The dancing was kept up until a late hour on Saturday, and supper, refreshments and good things were of the best and in abundance. The boys of No. 2 have every reason to be proud of their ball, and the highest credit is due to the managing committee, Sergeant Lipsoy, Corporal Montgomery and Private Cummings. Companies Nos. 3 and 4, under Captains McKenzie and Stewart, paraded at Inverness Corners, and had a good day's amusement in spite of the bad weather. No. 5 Company being a newly organized corps, was not in readiness to turn out.

Our correspondent, "Quill," thus writes of things in Prescott: On Monday, 20th inst., the local Volunteer corps were paraded for inspection on Fort Wellington parade ground. Each of the three companies mustered in full strength under their respective officers, the physique of the men, neatness of their clothing, and the shining brightness of their arms and accoutrements attracting particular attention. Colonel Jessup was in command of the brigade, Major White assisting him at his post; both veteran Volunteers, and especial favorites with the men. About 5 p.m., Col. Atcherly, D.A.A.G., accompanied by Colonel Jackson, B.M., arrived on the ground, where a large number of spectators—among whom we noticed many American cousins—were assembled. After closely inspecting the clothing, arms and accoutrements of the men, Col. Atcherly expressed his entire satisfaction with their appearance. The companies were then put through battalion and company movements, and the "manual exercise," the men acquitting themselves in a manner which reflected the highest credit on their drill instructor, and evidenced a remarkable fitness for military duty. After the inspection, Col. Atcherly repeated how pleased he was at the results of his visit, and complimented the officers and men in almost flattering terms. Brigade-Major Jackson also expressed the gratification it gave him to find the key-hole of Canada guarded by local Volunteer companies of such strength, proficiency and discipline, and actuated by such an evident military spirit that replacing them by "regulars" would scarcely give more security to the lives and property of the inhabitants. The men were then marched back to their armories, pardonably proud of their success, amid hearty cheers from the spectators.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

All fear of war having subsided, and acting on the wish of England that there should be a general disarmament of the troops in Europe, the Emperor of France has given orders for the reduction to a great extent of his standing army. His vanity has at length been gratified by his having an opportunity of displaying his hospitality, the beauties of his Capital, and the Great Exposition to the leading crowned heads of Europe. At present he is entertaining the Emperors of Austria and Russia, the King of Prussia and the Sultan of Turkey.

The Hungarian patriot Kossuth has again made his appearance in print. In a letter in the London 'Times' he condemns the course pursued by M. Deak, the leader of the popular party of Hungary.

The assertion of the Prussian press and the denial by the Danish that negotiations had been opened for the settlement and cession of Schleswig to Denmark leads us to infer that a fresh complication, the particulars of which are not yet known, has arisen between those two powers.

We learn from England that the great Reform Bill as amended, has been accepted by the House of Commons, with the exception

of the part relating to the redistribution of seats in Parliament.

Through the United States we hear that the Emperor Maximilian, and his Generals, Mejia and Castello, have fallen into the hands of the Mexican Liberals, under Gen. Ecobedo. A later telegram informs us that President Juarez has ordered the unhappy Maximilian and his companions to be shot. We hope for the honor of this enlightened age, that this may prove as exaggerated as most of the news flowing from the Yankee dominions. It would, undoubtedly, injure the cause of Juarez in the eyes of all right-thinking persons should he resort to such a barbaric course.

From Ireland we learn that two more Fenians have been convicted of high treason, and sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Accounts of the secret proceedings of the Fenians in the United States lead us to expect a raid on this country before very long. Persons supposed to belong to the Sunburst circle are concentrating at St. Albans, Vt., and at Buffalo; and it is said that 50,000 troops are ready to take the field, and will be backed by a similar number. General Barry, of the U. S. Army, fully believes that a raid on an extensive scale is contemplated. Although not taking any very active or extensive measures, our Government is on the qui vive, and several Western corps have been notified to be in readiness to move to the front at a few hours notice. It is not our wish to create any needless alarm; but from reliable information, privately received, we warn the force to look out for squalls. The old maxim says: that the best way to meet war or trouble is to be prepared for it, and we would urge all at once to look to their arms and equipments. Officers should at once recruit their companies to their full strength, and apply for articles needed. We hope for the interest of our country that the American Government will see the propriety of taking active steps to prevent these ruffians—the Fenians—from desecrating our soil. We are sure, should any of them be captured, that the influence of Mr. Seward will not save their necks from the hangman's rope; indeed, we would almost suggest that the Government proceed against them by martial law, horrible as it would be.

LANSDOWNE.—A correspondent says: The Volunteer Company at this place is a very efficient one, considering the difficulties under which they have labored for want of a drill shed: but this inconvenience will speedily be removed by a building now in course of construction, which will cost about \$1,000. The officers are Captain J. P. Redman, Lieut. J. A. Bradley, and Ensign J. Green. The Lieutenant is the only officer who resides at the headquarters of the company (Lansdowne.) The other two reside some five miles distant.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

DURING THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1867.
Guelph—Capt. T. \$2. Elora—Major C. \$2.
Clapham (Eng.)—Major W. \$2. Ottawa—
Capt. L. \$2. Iacolle, C. E.—Capt. S. \$2.
Napawee—Adj. S. \$2. Quebec—Major L.
\$1. Toronto—P. T. V. \$2. Peterboro—Capt.
R. \$2. Lansdowne—Lieut. J. A. B. \$2. Ber-
lin—Lieut. J. W. B. \$1, A. H. \$2, G. S. \$2, A.
S. \$2, Adj. McG. \$2, B. M. \$1. London, C.
W.—S. D. \$1, Capt. McB. \$2, Capt. D. C. M. \$2,
Col. S. \$2, Tecumseh House \$2, Ensign J. B.
\$2, Dr. S. R. P. \$2.

WHITWORTH RIFLE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WHITWORTH
RIFLE, quite new, with most improved
Sights, Fittings, &c., &c. Will be sold cheap.
For particulars address Box 172, P. O., Quebec.

NEW CITY DIRECTORY, 1867-3.

MESSRS. HUNTER, ROSE & CO.

Beg to announce that, having made arrange-
ments with Mr. James Sutherland to compile
another

DIRECTORY FOR THE CITY OF OTTAWA,

Mr. S. will proceed to

CANVASS THE CITY,

When it is hoped the citizens will give him and
his assistants all information necessary to
make the new work, if possible, even more per-
fect and reliable than the one which gave so much
satisfaction last year.

In this work we will give

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL SKETCHES

Of the various Churches, Colleges, Schools, Pub-
lic Institutions and Manufactures in the locality.
Advertisers will be treated with on liberal
terms.

HUNTER, ROSE & CO.,

Publishers.

Ottawa, May 13.

22-11

HOUSE DECORATION & ADORNMENT.

P. EATON & CO., Rideau street, Ottawa, have
the largest stock of Mirrors, Paper Hang-
ings, Paintings and Pictures, Window Blinds,
Stained, Plain and Figured Glass in the city.
Call and see them.

Glass Plate Silvering done on the pre-
mises in the most elegant style of the art.
Ottawa, June 3, 1867. 22-1y

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Book-
binders, importers of General Stationery,
Artist's Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer
Books and Church Services. Corner Sparks and
Elgin streets.

OTTAWA.

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Regis-
ters and Score Books; also, Military Account
Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound, to any pattern,
with despatch. 14-1y

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

PRESCOTT, C. W.—I. H. DANIELS, Pro-
prietor, and Agent for the Royal Mail Line of
Steamers. New House, new Furniture, and new
Bedding throughout. Omnibuses to and from the
Cars and Boats FREE OF CHARGE. Bill-
and Livery attached. 22-7



GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 1, 1867.

HIS Excellency the Administrator of the Government directs the publication, for general information, of the following amended notice of the erection of a Lighthouse on the Bluff, at the south side of the entrance of Port Natal, in correction of the notification given in Government Notice No. 122, 1866.

By His Excellency's command,

D. ERKSINE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Office,
Natal, 4th January, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A Lighthouse has been erected on the Bluff, at the south side of the entrance of Port Natal, at an elevation of 292 feet above high water, a light from which will be exhibited on the 23rd January, 1867.

The Lighthouse is in latitude $29^{\circ} 52' 50''$ S., and longitude $31^{\circ} 3' 35''$ E.

The building is an iron tower, in the form of a frustrum of a cone, 81 feet high, painted white, centre of light being 70 feet above the base, exhibiting a revolving white light of the second class (dioptric) attaining its greatest brilliancy once every minute.

It is visible in all directions from north (round by the east and south), to $S. 59^{\circ} W.$ and can be seen from a ship's deck 24 miles in clear weather.

The above light is not visible from the Aliwal Shoal, which is 25 miles S., $53^{\circ} W.$ from the Lighthouse; vessels should not, therefore, when coming from the southward and westward, approach the shore nearer than 4 miles, or shoal their water under 40 fathoms, using the lead freely until they make the light well out from the deck, when they may stand in until it bears $N. 59^{\circ} E.$ —which bearing will keep them outside all known danger—until they are abreast of the Umlazi River (about nine and a half miles below the Lighthouse), when they must keep it more to the northward, as the land trends more to the eastward, giving the shore a good berth of a mile, and when the light bears about $W. N. W.$, they can haul in to the northward for the anchorage, anchoring in eight and a half to ten fathoms, with the Lighthouse bearing $S. W.$ to $S W \frac{1}{2} S.$, distant 1 mile.

W. E. ARCHDEACON,

Master R. N.,

Admiralty Surveyor

N.B.—The above bearings are magnetic



GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 21st DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the acting Minister of Finance, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that Scrap Metal of all kinds, though not specifically mentioned in the List of Goods authorized, by the Act 29-30 Vic. cap. 6, to be imported into Canada free of Customs duty, shall be, and the same is hereby authorized to be imported into this Province or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein, free of Customs duties under the provisions of the 5th section of the 17th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

W. H. HIMSWORTH,
18-Gin. Asst. C. E. C.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK, MONTREAL, have the largest and best stock in the Dominion, of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Mantle Clocks, Binocula Field Glasses, Leather Bags and Dressing Cases. Also; in Stock and manufactured to order, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Pitchers, Jugs, Cups, Trays, Medals, &c.

Field, Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle and Infantry Officer's Swords, Belts, Sasbes, Crowns and Stars, Lace, &c.

271 CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 1867.

15-ly

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1825, with which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Accumulated & Invested Fund \$13,000,000
Annual Income, 3,250,000

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

RICHD. BULL, Inspector of Agencies.

No extra charge for Volunteers. Assurances effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous to taking out a Policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's office, No. 47 Great St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the agencies throughout Canada.

15-ly



PROVINCE OF CANADA.

CIRCULAR.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 9th February, 1867.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in transmitting to you a copy of a Warrant, issued under the Royal Sign Manual, under which the decoration of the Victoria Cross may be conferred on persons serving in the Local Forces, which are or may hereafter be raised in any of Her Majesty's Colonies.

I have to instruct you to take whatever steps may appear to you most likely to give publicity to this Warrant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

(Signed) GARNARVON.

To the Officer Administering
The Government of Canada. }

WARRANT for extending the Victoria Cross to the Local Forces in New Zealand and in the Colonies and their Dependencies generally.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by a warrant under our Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date at Our Courts at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration

We expressed Our desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept:

And whereas during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the insurgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand, it has happened that persons serving in the Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which they are not, according to the strict provisions of Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high distinction.

Now know ye, that We of our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Decoration may be conferred on such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the rules and ordinances made, ordained and established by Us for the government thereof, by our said recited Warrant, and we do by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us. Our Heirs and Successors, for the government of the said Decoration, provided it be established in any case that the person was serving with Our Troops, under the orders of a General or other Officer, under circumstances which would entitle an Officer or soldier of Our army to be recommended for the said Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also such person shall be recommended for it by such General or other Officer.

And We do further for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that the said Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and subject to the provisions aforesaid, on such persons who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the said Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be employed in the Local Forces raised, or which may be raised in Our Colonies and their Dependencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with Our Troops in military operations which it may be necessary to undertake for the suppression of Rebellion against Our authority, or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this first day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Gi (Signed)

J. PEEL.

MUSIC EMPORIUM.

[Established 1852.]

A. GROSSMAN, importer and dealer in Music, Musical Instruments, Violin and Guitar Strings, Wholesale and Retail, No. 61 James street, opposite the Post-office, HAMILTON, C. W.

Volunteer Bands supplied with the latest and most approved styles of WARRANTED INSTRUMENTS,

on liberal terms

Fifes, Drums, Copper and Brass Field and Call Bugles in great variety. 14-5m

GEORGE HORNE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Print Seller and Picture Frame Maker, 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Always on hand.—Company Roll and Squad Books; Rifleman's Register of Practice; Military Account Books ruled, printed and bound to order, on short notice, at moderate prices.

April 13th, 1867.

15-ly

G. MERCER ADAM,
(LATE BULLO & ADAM.)
BOOKSELLER TO THE PROFESSIONS,
BOOK IMPORTER
In Law,
Theology,
Medicine,
Education,
The Sciences,
and General Literature
61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
"VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVE SERVICE HAND-
BOOK."

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Internal Economy and Standing Orders for the
Guidance of the Canadian Volunteer
Militia.

When on Active Service, with forms of all Re-
ports, Returns, &c., necessary for the govern-
ment of a Volunteer Battalion, and showing the
every-day duties of the various grades of rank
and command, by Major F. E. DIXON, 2nd
Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

G. MERCER ADAM, Publisher, Toronto.

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DRAUGHTSMAN, MODELLER, &c., &c.,
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DRAWINGS for LETTERS PATENT OF INVENTION
neatly executed. Descriptions and Speci-
fications drawn up, and Working Models of
appropriate Materials prepared. Designs for
Monuments furnished, and Monuments erected.
Ornamental Work in Stone, Plaster of Paris,
Composition, &c., designed and executed upon
the shortest notice.

Office:—At the Rooms of Augusta Laver,
Esquire, Elgin street, opposite the Post Office.

JAGGER & LEDYARD,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in all kinds of
British, American and German SHELF and
HEAVY HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., wholesale.
No. 90, Young Street, Toronto.
W. M. JAGGER. H. S. LEDYARD.

LYON & REMON,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, Convey-
ancers, &c. Office—Over City Registry,
Metcalfe street, Ottawa, C. W.
ROBERT LYON. EDWARD P. REMON.
Ottawa, January 1st, 1867. 1-1y

**PARLIAMENT HAIR DRESSING SALOON
AND WIG MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,**
ANGUS' BLOCK, RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA.
E. MILES, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSER, by appointment, to His
Excellency the Governor General.
Camp's famed Patent Rotary Hair Brush, (the
only one on this Continent.) constantly in use.
Wig Making—In this line of business E.
Miles will always be able to compete with any
and all of the establishments of the kind in
America, as he makes it his aim to employ the
best European Artists in manufacturing all
kinds of Hair-work.

All orders punctually attended to.
N. B.—A large stock of Musical Instruments,
Walking Sticks, Canes, &c.
Ottawa, January 1st, 1866. 1-1y

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Capital, - - - - \$9,000,000.

PROVINCIAL INS. COMP'Y OF CANADA.
Head Office, - - - - Toronto.
DONALD M. GRANT, Agent, Ottawa.

W. P. MARSTON,
MANUFACTURER and Importer of Guns,
Pistols, Revolvers, Targot and Hunting Ri-
fles, Ammunition, &c., &c., No. 132 Young Street,
Toronto. 1y

THE RUSSELL HOUSE,
OTTAWA.—This establishment is situated on
the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets, in
the very centre of the city, and in the imme-
diate neighborhood of the Parliament and De-
partmental Buildings, the Post Office, the Cust-
om House, the City hall, the Theatre, the
Telegraph offices and the different Banks. It
is fitted up and conducted with every regard to
comfort, and, with certain extensive additions
which have lately been made, it will accommo-
date no fewer than 250 guests, thus constituting
it one of the largest hotels in Canada.
1-1y JAMES A. GOUIN, Proprietor.

E. SPENCER,
PHOTOGRAPHER, 24 Sparks street, Central
Ottawa. Sign of the Camera. Photographs
of all sizes, from the miniature gem to the size
of life. Particular attention paid to Cartes de
Visite or Album Pictures, which are sent by
mail, prepaid, to any part of Canada, if desired.
First-class Workmen constantly employed.

He would call particular attention to his
Stereoscopic and other Views of Parliament
Buildings and Ottawa scenery, of which he has
a large variety constantly on hand, for sale.

N. B.—The trade supplied with Stereoscopic
and other views at reasonable rates.

Views of the proposed Toronto Monument to
the heroes of the Queen's Own who fell at
Ridgeway. 1y

"THE QUEEN" RESTAURANT,
WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, oppo-
site the main entrance to the Government
Buildings. M. KAVANAGH, Proprietor. "The
Queen" is now fitted up, and comprises all the
requisites for a first-class Restaurant. The
house has been refitted and refurnished through-
out.

GEO. H. PERRY,
CIVIL ENGINEER, Union Buildings, corner
of Sussex and York Sts., Ottawa. 1-1y

J. GARVEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, dealer
in Drugs, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, Dye
Stuff, Brushes, Combs, &c. Office and place of
business, corner of Rideau and Sussex streets;
Residence, Rideau street, nearly opposite to
Mathews' Hotel, Ottawa.

N. B.—Prescriptions carefully dispensed. Ad-
vice to the poor free of charge. 1y

ROBERTSON & ROWSELL,
CUSTOM and Military Tailors, and General
Outfitters, are now showing a very large as-
sortment of Tweeds, Cloths, &c., selected with
special care, which will be made up on the
shortest notice, in the most fashionable styles.
Professional Robes, Riding Habits, Military
Uniforms, Livery, &c., promptly made to order.
Sparks street, Ottawa. 1y

METROPOLITAN CHOP HOUSE,
AMOND'S BLOCK, Rideau street, Ottawa.
P. O. MEARA, Proprietor.

JAMES DOUGLAS STEWART, M. D.
OCULIST and AURIST, Ottawa. Office—
Above Dr. Garvey's Drug Store, Rideau st.
Consulting hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m.,
and from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m., each day. Con-
sulting fee, two dollars, payable strictly in ad-
vance. 1y

J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON,
BARRISTER.—Office, Montreal Telegraph
Buildings, Metcalfe st., Ottawa. 1y

P. S. GELHAUSEN.
TOBACCONIST, Rideau Street, Ottawa, C. W.
The choicest brands of Tobacco, Cigars, &c.,
always on hand. Meerschaum, Briar and com-
mon pipes, &c.
Ottawa, Jan. 1867. 16-1y

DR. O. C. WOOD,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Otta-
wa.—Day office opposite Magee & Russell's,
Sparks street, Centre Town; Night office at his
residence, Maria street, Centre Town, Ottawa.
Cancers cured without the use of the knife,
by a new but certain, speedy, and almost pain-
less process. References given to parties suc-
cessfully treated, if required. The cure guar-
anteed. 1-1y

FINDLAND & DRAPER,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
UNION BLOCK,
NO. 47 SUSSEX STREET,
OTTAWA. 1y

GUNNINGHAM & LINDSAY,
IMPORTERS of Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers,
Plumes, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery,
Dress Goods, Hosiery, Haberdashery Counter-
panes, Table Covers, Cloths, Flannels Blankets,
Dumasks, and General Furnishings. 14 Rideau
street, Ottawa, C. W. 1y

WILLIAM M'KAY.
DEALER in Paints, Oil, Glass, Colors, Room
Papers, Gilt Mouldings, Looking Glass
Plate, &c.; Ornamental and Decorative Paint-
er. GLASS STAINING—This is the only Glass
Staining Establishment in Ottawa, and one of
the the three in British America. As to style
of work, reference is made to the stained
glass work; in the Parliament Buildings?
executed at this establishment. First-class
artists only employed. Orders from any part
of Canada or the United States for church and
other designs, will receive prompt attention
38 Sussex street, Ottawa. 1y

HAMILTON'S HOTEL
(Formerly Mathews' Hotel)
YORK STREET, OTTAWA.—Mrs. HAMILTON,
Proprietress. This house has been put into
a thorough state of repair, repainted, decorated,
and refurnished with all the latest appliances
of comfort. No exertions or expense will be
spared in rendering this house second to none
in Ottawa. Terms—\$1 50 per day. 1y

JAMES BOURGET,
Wholesale dealer in
WINES, BRANDIES and SPIRITS
98 Sussex street, Ottawa, C. W.

RUSSELL HOUSE BILLIARD ROOMS,
JAMES BOURGET, PROPRIETOR,
Sparks street, Ottawa, C. W.

THESE Rooms are situate in the Russell
House, and are fitted up with three Marble-
top Tables, Patent Cushions, a good stock of
Cues, and kept in good order. 1y

K. ARNOLDI,
IMPORTER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Spirits,
Ales, &c., Telegraph Company's Building, Met-
calfe street, Ottawa. 1y

THOS. & WM. HUNTON,
IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Silks, Shawls,
Mantles, Millinery, Straw and Lace Goods, Car-
pets, Oil Cloths and Mattings, Manufacturers of
Clothing. 47 and 49 Sparks st., Ottawa. 1y



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Monday, 13th day of May, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and under and in virtue of the authority given in the 85th section of the 28th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following rates of toll be imposed, levied and collected on all timber descending the Government Slides on Black River, that is to say—

For every parcel or quantity of timber, equal to a crib of masts or spars, one dollar and fifty cents.

For every such parcel or quantity (equal to a crib) of square timber, one dollar.

For every saw-log, two cents.

And it is further ordered that such tolls be collected on all timber which has passed through the black River Slide since the opening of the navigation in the present year.

Certified,

WM. E. LEE.

Clerk Executive Council.

20-6in



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Monday, 13th May, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Acting Minister of Finance, and under and in virtue of the authority conferred by the 43rd Section of Chapter 16, Consolidated Statutes of Canada—His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs and other animals, poultry and fancy birds, when imported from the United States of America by Agricultural Societies specially for the improvement of stock, may be admitted into this Province free of duty.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE.

Clerk Executive Council.

O'CONNOR & WALLER,

EXCHANGE Brokers, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance, Commission and Collecting Agents' Office—No. 27, Sussex street, Ottawa. R. E. O'Connor, W. H. Waller. References.—Hon. J. S. McDonald, Cornwall; Hon. James Skene, Ottawa; Messrs. Workman & Griffin, Ottawa; Edward McGillivray, Esq. 10

RIFLE CUPS

AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, OTTAWA.

E. K. MACGILLIVRAY & CO. direct the attention of Volunteers to their large stock of Watches, Rifle Cups, Tea Sets, &c. Rifle and Agricultural Cups and Medals made to any design.

R. MALCOM,

181 KING Street East, Toronto, Manufacturer of Saddles, Harness, Horse Clothing, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Satchels, &c. Military equipments in general. Government Contracts undertaken, and promptly executed. 19-1y



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1867.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council through the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that Gold has been discovered, and is found to exist in various parts of the Townships hereinafter named, and whereas it is expedient that the tract embraced in the said several Townships should be brought under the operation and be made subject to the provisions of "The Gold Mining Act."

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and under and in virtue of the authority given and conferred by the second section of the Act 27 and 28 Vic., Cap. 9, has been therefore pleased to order, AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, That the tract of country comprised within and constituting the Townships of Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller and North and South Canoto, in the County of Frontenac, the Townships in the County of Renfrew, situated north of the Townships of Miller and Canoto, the Townships in the County of Addington, situate north of the Townships of Sheffield and Barrie, the Townships in the County of Hastings, situate north of the Townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga, the Township of Belmont and the Townships in the County of Peterborough, situate north of the Township of Belmont, be and the same is hereby declared to be a Gold Mining Division for all the purposes of the said Act, under the name of "The Quinte Gold Mining Division."

W. A. HIMSWORTH.

Asst. C. E. C.

13-6in



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.

Present,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the article known as Lock Spindle Iron, used in the manufacture of Spindles for Door Locks, should, though unenumerated in any of the Schedules to the Act, 29th and 30th Victoria, Cap. 6, be held and deemed to be and be included in the exemption from Customs duty created in favor of Rod Iron, with which the same should properly be classified.

His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Acting Minister of Finance, and under the authority conferred by the 17th Chap. Con. Stat. Can., has been pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that square rod iron used in the manufacture of spindles for door locks, shall be and the same is hereby declared to have been since the passing of the Act first above mentioned, exempt from the payment of Customs duty on importation into this Province.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Executive Council.

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December 12th, 1866. d18-1y

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1867.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following important notice to Navigators has been issued by the Government of Mauritius, in reference to a floating light at the Bell Buoy Anchorage to be substituted to the harbour lights at the entrance of Port Louis, to which the attention of all concerned is specially directed.

By Command,
THOS. WORTHINGTON,
Asst. Com. of Customs & Excise.

Governor Sir H. Barkly to Lord Carnarvon.
Mauritius, 18th Dec., 1866

Gov. Desp. No. 292, My Lord,
of 31 Oct., 1864.
S. S. Desp. No. 361,
of 27 April, 1865.

Enclosure 1

Notice.

With reference to the previous correspondence, noted in the margin, on the subject of the substitution of a Floating Light at the entrance of the Harbour of Port Louis for the present Shore Lights, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Board of Trade, the accompanying copies of a Notice, announcing that the change in question will take effect from the 24th May next, and giving the necessary sailing directions for the guidance of vessels approaching the Port.

Copies of this notice have been forwarded to the different countries enumerated in the enclosed list, bearing the signature of the Colonial Secretary, and I beg that information may be given to the other Governments mentioned in the accompanying Copy of a letter from the Harbour Master, dated the 14th instant, as well as to any Departments of Her Majesty's Government whom the matter may concern.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

The Right Honorable
the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

NOTICE.

On the 24th of May 1867, the Harbour Lights at the entrance of Port Louis, Mauritius, will be done away with, and a Floating Light at the Bell Buoy Anchorage will be substituted.

The Floating Light Vessel will be moored a little to the N. Wrd. of the present well known Bell Buoy, with the following bearings:

Extreme of land to the northward. N. E. B. N.
Extreme of land to the westward. W. S. W.
Flagstaff on Fort George: S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
Depth of Water: 15 fathoms.

The light vessel will be painted white, which will enable her to be distinctly seen against the sea during the day.

She will show a "flashing white Light," from sunset to sunrise, which will be visible a distance of 9 miles every direction from seaward, from the poop of a large vessel.

The fact of this being a flashing Light, at short intervals, will sufficiently distinguish it from the

Revolving Light at Flat Island, even were a mistake possible.

Vessels from the northward, after rounding Cannenier Point, must be careful not to bring Cranouier Point Light to the Westward of Flat Island Light, till the Floating Light at the Bell Buoy is seen; they may then steer for the latter on a S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. bearing, and anchor on that bearing, from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to a mile from the Light.

Vessels approaching the Port from the Westward, may steer from the Floating Light on an E. b. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. bearing, and either anchor $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from her on that bearing, or further to the Northward as convenient.

The mooring chain of the Floating Light runs about 150 fathoms in a N. N. W. direction; vessels must therefore be anchored in such a manner as to avoid hooking it.

The depths at the anchorage vary from 12 to 20 fathoms.

All the bearings are Compass bearings.
D. WALES,
Harbour Master.

Port Office, 14th December, 1866.

Circulars respecting Floating Lights have been sent to—

1. The Colonial Secretary, St. Helena.
2. The Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope.
3. The Colonial Secretary, Natal.
4. The Colonial Secretary, Tasmania.
5. The Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.
6. Chief Secretary, South Australia.
7. Colonial Secretary, Western Australia.
8. Colonial Secretary, Queensland.
9. Chief Secretary, Victoria.
10. Secretary to the Government, New South Wales.
11. Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.
12. Secretary to the Government, Bengal.
13. Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
14. Secretary to the Government, Madras.
15. Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.
16. Civil Commissioners, Seychelles.
17. Secretary to the Government, Straits Settlement.
18. Secretary to the Government, Batavia.
19. Chief Commissioner, British Birmah.
20. Secretary to the Government, Manilla, (Philippine Islands.)
21. Political Resident, Aden.
22. Monsieur L'Ordonateur, Reunion.
23. Police Magistrate, Rodrigues.

(Signed) FELIX BEDINGFELD,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Mauritius, 17th December, 1866.

Harbour Master to Colonial Secretary:
Port Office, Mauritius, 14th December, 1866

Sir,
As it will be necessary to send intelligence to all parts of the world before substituting a Floating Light at the entrance of this port for the present Harbour Lights, I have the honor to request that His Excellency the Governor will authorize the printing of the annexed sailing directions, and the forwarding of them by the mail of the 18th instant to all parts of the world.

The rule is to allow such intelligence time to reach every important Port in the world, and give vessels that have left before its arrival time to reach the spot where the new Light is to be placed.

I have proposed, therefore, to light up on the 24th of next May, the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, subject to His Excellency's approval, thus allowing five months and one week for the transmission of intelligence, which ought to be sufficient, if no time is lost in sending it from England to North and South America.

I recommended that copies of the notice should be sent to the Governments of the following countries:—Russia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal

Italy, Austria, Prussia Turkey, British North America, United States, Mexico, Brazil, Callao; also to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Admiralty, and the Trinity House, for transmission to English, Scotch, and Irish Ports; to the Australian Ports, Cape of Good Hope, the Indian Governments, the Straits Ports and Batavia, Manilla and China, together with any others that may be suggested; and that 100 copies may be sent to this office for distribution among the shipping.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. WALES,
Harbour Master,

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.
&c., &c., &c.,

PROVINCE OF CANADA.



Copy.
Circular.

Downing Street,
26th April, 1867.

Sir—
With reference to the Circular Despatch from this Department dated the 5th of June, 1866, relative to the case of Foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's Colonies who wish to obtain British Passports for foreign travel—I have the honor to inform you that different cases have occurred lately in which such naturalized foreigners have applied in this country for passports without being in possession either of a passport from the Governor or of any official document from the colony to establish their identity and character. You will readily perceive that this is calculated to embarrass this Department, and also to cause much private inconvenience to the parties concerned if they should find themselves unable to produce any sufficient evidence of their quality.

I have therefore to suggest that, in every colony containing naturalized foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe, it would be convenient that notice should from time to time be given in public newspapers of the necessity for such persons providing themselves before leaving the colony with some official evidence and description.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,

Signed, BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.
The Officer Administering
the Government,
&c. &c. &c.

[With reference to the foregoing Circular.]

DESPATCH NOTICE is hereby given that parties requiring Passports must apply, until further notice, to this Department, transmitting at the same time a certificate of identity, accompanied in each case with a description of the applicant, signed by a Justice of the Peace, and also the fee of one dollar.

WM. McDOUGALL,
Secretary.

22-6i

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Ottawa, 31st May, 1867.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

Ottawa, Aug. 13th, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing this day's date, has been pleased to order and direct that, with the view of encouraging the introduction into the Province of the very important improvement of Steam Cultivation, Steam Ploughing Machines and their appurtenances be exempt from import duties for a period of two years from this date.

By command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, 20th Feb 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that a certificate of the following tenor has been this day filed in this office, viz :

In the matter of an Act of Parliament of the Province of Canada intituled "An Act to legalize and confirm an agreement made between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company"

In pursuance of the provisions of the above named Act (s. 8), we the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, hereby certify that such Act was accepted by a majority of two thirds in value of the Bondholders and Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, present in person or by proxy and voting at a special general meeting of the Company, called in the usual manner and held on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1866, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, in the city of London, England.

Passed under the Common Seal of the }
Grand Trunk Railway Company of Can- } (L. S.)
ada, this 28th day of December, 1866 }

JOHN M. GRANT,
Secretary.

A. J. FERGUSSON BLAIR,
Acting Secretary.

23rd Jan., 1867

CHARLES POTTER,
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February 2nd, 1867. 5-y

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GENERAL Commission and Lumber Agent. Office in Post Office Block, Ottawa. Reference—Allan Gilmour, Esq., H. V. Noel, Esq., Joseph Aumond, Esq., Hon. James Skead, M. L. C., A. J. Russell, C. T. O., Robt. Bell, M. P. P.

All Business with the Crown Timber Co and Crown Lands Department attended to.

PROSPECT S

"THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" AND
BRITISH AMERICAN MILITARY AND
NAVAL GAZETTE,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, THE SERVICE
MILITIA, AND THE MILITARY AND NAVAL
ESTABLISHMENTS GENERALLY IN BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA

THE late war in the neighboring Republic, and the consequent establishment of the United States as a great Military Power, to a large proportion of whose population the pursuits of peace have become distasteful, have rendered it imperative that the people of these Provinces should provide for themselves such means of Defence as may no longer allow their weakness to be a temptation to a neighbor skilled in arms and flushed with recent success.

In view of the unsettled state of affairs on our southern border, the Home Government has or late made considerable addition to the Imperial Forces in this country, and her leading Statesmen have given reiterated assurance that, if necessary, the whole Force of the Empire will be employed in our Defence, stipulating, however, that we, so far as our means and population will permit, shall do our part. True to that feeling of loyalty to the British Sovereign and love of British Institutions, which has ever been their boast, the people of these Colonies have accepted the position with all its honors, responsibilities and dangers, and now exhibit to the world the noble spectacle of a Citizen soldiery, embracing in its ranks thousands of the most influential and intelligent of our population, prepared to defend to the last the land they live in and the laws they reverence.

The alacrity displayed by the Colonists in the months of March and June last abundantly testifies to their desire to defend these Provinces; but it is evident to all who give the subject a thought, that vast as has been the progress made towards providing for them a thorough and practical Military Organization, much has yet to be done to complete the work. To establish an efficient and economical System of Defence is a problem which is now engaging the attention of our wisest Statesmen, many circumstances rendering it impossible to introduce into these Colonies, without modification, any of the systems pursued in the Old World, while new ideas require to be well matured before trial, owing to the vast expense such experiments entail.

The Canadian Force alone is worthy of an independent special Advocate and Organ; but when all the Forces of British North America are consolidated, it will become imperative that a medium should exist through which our Citizen soldiery, now to some extent strangers to each other, may study the various systems of organization introduced among their comrades; exchange mutually their thoughts and sentiments, and secure the correction of those abuses and wrongs, which will creep into every system, by exposing them to the notice of the authorities and their fellow-countrymen.

Such a medium as this "THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW" is intended to establish; and no exertions will be spared to render it worthy of the body whose spokesman and ally it aims to be,—a Force which will doubtless, ere long, be put on such a footing that, come what may, with the favor of Providence and the protecting arm of the Mother Country, we will be enabled to work out our destiny in a way worthy of a British people, confidently leaving to the unseen hand of Time

"All that else the years may show,
The poet forms of stronger hours,
The vast Republics that may grow,
The Federations and the Powers;
Titanic forces taking birth
In divers seasons, divers climes;
For we are nucleus of the earth,
And in morning of the times."

We have thus given briefly an outline of the course we intend to pursue, and the reasons which have induced us to embark in the enterprise. In carrying it out, no pains or expense will be withheld to procure for "THE REVIEW" the earliest authentic information of all matters within its province, and to render it in every way worthy of

the confidence and patronage of these interested in our National Defences.

Among the subjects of peculiar interest to the members of the Force, both Regular and Volunteer, "THE REVIEW" will contain accurate information concerning—

The movements of the Imperial Forces in British North America.

The movements of the Colonial Volunteers and Militia.

Army, Navy and Militia Appointments, Promotions, General Orders, &c., &c.

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Special Correspondents will be secured in every Military District, and our columns will at all times be at the service of the members for the purpose of making public matters of interest to the Force.

"THE REVIEW" will contain carefully prepared Editorials and selections on Military and general subjects, and an interesting digest of European, American and general news.

In addition to topics of a Military character, a due proportion of space will be allotted to Literature, and such subjects as may from time to time occupy the public mind, in such manner as to render "THE REVIEW" a welcome visitor, not only to the Military man, but to the fireside of his family.

A small portion of its columns will be devoted to advertising, and as its circulation promises to be extensive in every section of British America, it will be found the best medium for special, professional, and general announcements in the country.

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Proprietor, Ottawa, C. W.

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